The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTR.

FRED KURTZ. . . Editor.

The trees are leaving——what will we do for shade this summer?

Queen Kapiolani, of Hawai, and her suite, consisting of Princess Liloukolani, sister to the King of Hawaii, her husband, General J. O. Dominis, C. P. Jaukea, Governor of Oahu, Colonel J. H. Boyd and four servants, arrived in Washington.

Public opinion seems to think the sentence of Reinhard of *Grit*, too severe. We think the imprisonment might have been lighter. The editors certainly were very unwise in not first looking into the truthfullness of the story.

From all sections come cheering reports of good prospects for business and new life infusing into all branches of industry. Only for farmers the outlook is somewhat blue with poor crops and low prices. The tax laws should be so amended as to give the agriculturist some relief.

Gen. Wagner has made his final report as inspector of soldier's orphan schools. He charges Superintendent Higbee with being derelict in the performance of his duties. This would corroborate the charges of the newspapers Gov. Beaver, in a letter, thanks Gen. Wagner, for his zeal and good work in sifting the matter.

The House at Harrisburg has passed a legislative apportionment that out-Herods Herod, and is more infamous than the congressional gerrymander, and beyond anything in unfairness towards the Democrats heretofore attempted in this state. Democrats may now see what is to be expected by helping the Republicans.

The new apportionment bill passed by the Republican legislature of this state is the most flagrant outrage upon suffrage ever committed, by disfranchising two-thirds of the Democratic voters of the State. Further than that, it is a bald, bold, intentional violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution, which these men who passed it had sworn before high Heaven to support.

A bank teller has gone, is the news from Philadelphia James N. Taggart paying teller of the Union Trust Company is missing, and the thefts are believed to be less than one hundred thousand dollars. The *Times* says he was leading a double life, being a model officer by day and a companion of sluggers at night. Gone to Canada, no doubt, where all scoundrels find of haven of rest.

In Wilmington, Del., for several months complaints have been made to the police of assaults being made at night upon young women in the streets. They would be suddenly seized from behind by a man, who, after hugging and kissing them, would suddenly disappear. The other night a police officer arrested Eward Heston in the act of hugging a young woman who had screamed for help.

Well, it may be a little out of place, but it isn't quite as bad—kissing and hugging—as if the fellow went about picking pockets.

About three hundred emigrants from Europe are enroute for Utah to join the Mormon colonies. They are accompanied by several mormon elders, who are returning with the party as a result of a proselyting trip. The party is composed of women and children, with plenty of money. When questioned about their views of the polygamous features of the Mormon faith some of them expressed surprise and ignorance, and there is little doubt that many of them have been deceived. They speak of Utah as a land flowing with milk and honey.

We predict something like an old fashioned Democratic majority in our county next fall. Having seen a great number of active Democrats. from all sections, within the last three months, we gather this from their expressions. There seems to be a settled determination that the old majorities shall be restored and no loophole shall be allowed for dissatisfaction. We have conversed with a majority of those who will be candidates, and every one is anxious for a harmonious campaign, no one for a moment will hesitate to abide by the decision of the county convention. That's the good old Democratic spirit, and it augurs well for the party. A good ticket will be nominated, we predict, under this feeling, and a large number of good Democrats will find some other good Democrat nominated, and all will join in for a triumph over the old foe, who is crowding us out of a fair congressional and legislative apportionment, and trying to gobble up all offices in boro', township, state and nation.

CASH SYSTEM.

The REPORTER has frequently spoken in favor of a gradual adoption of the cash system by our business men, including farmers and mechanics. We never had the least doubt of its beneficial effects all around, from the laboring man up to the largest business house. We have not one particle of doubt of the possibility of the establishment of the cash system within 18 months if the business men and farmers would unite in saying so. All that is needed is the will, the way is open and clear.

Let the workingman be paid his wages at the end of his day's work, or at the close of the week, in cash or its equivalent; let him in turn pay the storekeeper, butcher and every one from whom he buys; let the merchant pay cash or its equivalent for all the produce he purchases; and thus in every ordinary business transaction. This would do away with long and confused settlements with their attendant misunderstandings and expensive litigation.

Under our abominable credit system many get deeply in debt before they are aware of it and away goes their little property, at a sacrifice, under the sheriff's hammer. Under the cash system this would not be so frequent an occurrance, because one would then not be so likely to buy more than he can pay for. The chances to cheat the merchant out of his goods, the farmer out of his produce and the laboring man out of his wages would then not be so great, and all classes would be the better off for it.

We are pleased to note that a beginning at the cash system has been made in this county. Thompson's, merchants at Lemont, are now conducting their store on the cash system. Spigelmyer, at Spring Mills, has recently adopted the cash system for his store. Josephs, merchants, at Bellefonte, have lately adopted the cash system in their business. Kurtz & Son, of the Centre Hall roller mills, are doing business on the cash system. The REPORTER, which for years has advocated the cash system, has practiced it on its side for the last twenty-five years. There may be others in the county, that we have not heard of, we trust there are, and we hope the number will soon be largely increased.

Thompson's, of Lemont, inform us that they have increased their trade since introducing the cash system and that they are highly gratified with its workings and are now glad they adopted it.

Joseph's, at Bellefonte, inform us that the cash system works well with them and are pleased with the change.

Spigelmeyer, merchant at Spring Mills, informs us that the cash system works well, and that he does not regret the change from the old credit system.

Mr. John Harter, merchant at Rebersburg, who took possession of Cook Lose's store last fall, started with the cash system and is pleased with results thus far. He reports a gradual increase in business from the time he took possession.

Mr. S. M. Swartz, merchant at Tusseyville, will try the cash system and offers special inducements to cash purchasers.

Mr. Bartholomew, merchant at this place, informs us that hereafter he will do business upon the cash system, and we think after a trial, he will also find it the proper way to do business.

In conclusion, we will add, the credit system is at the bottom of many failures in business.

A GREAT STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago is to have a great strike, about three thousand hod carriers and laborers will be idle. They were ordered out at a special mass-meeting held by the Hod-Carriers' Union. A strike of 5,000 men had been threatened, but according to the reports received at the meeting, 102 of the 135 of the employers have granted the demands of the Union. The hod-carriers are demanding an increase of three cents per hour—to 25 cents. The strike of the house laborers will affect fully 10,000 men, as the mechanics will not work with non-union laborers.

BEAVER'S SECOND VETO.

Governor Beaver sent a second communication to the senate vetoing the bill authorizing railroad and canal companies to aid in the developement of coal, iron, lumber and other material in terests of the commonwealth. The governor says: "The provisions of the original bill, passed in 1869, were undoubtedly proper, viewed from a constitutional standpoint at the time but under our new constitution every incorporated company doing business as a common carrier is forbidden, directly or indirectly, to prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works or to engage directly or indirectly in any other business than that of a common carrier.

——Go to Loebs, if you want to see the finest lot of dry goods in Central Penn'a. All the latest and most hand some styles—assortment complete, and can suit any taste. A special bargain offered in handsome dress goods at Loebs.

NULLIFICATION.

Our good neighbor, the Lewisburg *Chronicle*, an old anti-nullification organ, has at last gone over to that side, if we read the following aright, from the *Chronicle* of the 28th, in which it virtually preaches the doctrine of nullification. It says:

"In Huntingdon county, the associate Judges are inflexible temperance men; and while they admitted that Judge Furst was governed by law with reference to granting licenses, they took the responsibility to vote him down, refuse all licenses and risk the consequences. Judge Furst is also a strong temperance man, but is compelled to be governed by law, bad as it is, and he is no doubt pleased with the spunk shown by his associates. While the President Judge has *law* on his side, the associates have *right* on theirs. Now, let's see which will prove the stronger."

According to this doctrine, if an anti-license law were enacted, and the people of a county disapproved of it, all that would be necessary, would be for them to elect judges who would nullify it by granting licenses.

OBJECTING AGAINST THE INTER-STATE ACT.

The daily mail of the Inter-State Commerce Commission continues to be very bulky. Secretary Moseley received a communication addressed to the Commission by the proprietors of hotels, boarding houses and eating houses of the city of San Francisco, representing that the prices of provisions in that city "have been enormously advanced by the dealers therein, alleging in justification thereof increased rates of transportation referable to section 4 inter-State commerce law. The increased cost of the necessaries of life inflicts unusual and serious hardship upon our business, and we therefore pray for such relief as may be within the province or the clemency of your honorable board to grant." This was signed by the proprietors of about a dozen hotels and about fifty restaurants and boarding houses.

The convention of school directors, on Tuesday last, made short work of the Superintendent question, by electing Prof D. M. Woff, unanimously on first ballot. This secures his services for our schools during the next three years, and enables us to say we have one of the best superintendents in the commonwealth. This makes the third term for Prof. Wolf.

There are no licenses on this side the county now, between Spruce Creek and Woodward, except at Centre Hall and Spring Mills—4 within a distance of 6 miles. How fellows in other parts of the valley will manage to go fishing, under such a drouth, is what will be a puzzle. No whiskey, no fish, we guess.

OUR WEALTHY MEN.

Much has been said in newspapers of men who have made large fortunes in comparatively a few years in varous business industries. Many of these articles are written by correspondents of prominent newspapers, and copied into others of lesser note. Correspondents generally are seldom men of business qualifications and wrongfully picture these men and their business as a thing of accident: this is not the case with those we have met. We find that where men have made large fortunes by their own business talent and industry they chose with sagacity and forethought such businesses as would lead to success when handled with business judgement. No man has been brought before the public as an example of success, both in wealth and magnitude of his business (outside of stock and railroad men) more prominently than Dr. G. G. Green of Woodbury, N. J. He is at the head of many large business industries, and yet comparatively a young man. When the fact that August Flower, for dyspepsia and liver complaint and Boschee's German Syrup, for coughs and lung troubles, has grown to a wonderful sale in all parts of the world, it proves that it was not an accident or spontaneous strike at wealth. His medicines are recognized as valuable and established remedies and the business has grown gradually and permanently during the last eighteen years on account not alone of Dr. Green's abilities as a business man or his "good luck," but on the actual merits of the two preparations.—*Copied from the N. Y. Weekly Sun, of Dec. 22, 1886.*

There once was a people who prayed that they might have a king.

They got a king.

There was a people who sighed for an Inter-State Commerce act.

They got an Inter-State Commerce act

ENJOY LIFE.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Bilious ness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

GREAT FLOODS IN MAINE.

Heavy Rains—Rivers Higher Than in 18 Years—Damage Done.

WATERVILLE, Me., May 2.—Rain has been falling for 36 hours and the water in the Kennebec river has risen to a greater height than has been known for 18 years. Two million logs at the Somerset mills have broken loose and are floating past to the sea. Many buildings along the river bank are afloat and the water is still rising at the rate of six inches per hour. The damage cannot fail to be great.

GARDINER, Me., May 2.—The water in the Kennebec river continued to rise rapidly throughout the night and this morning was nearly as high as at the time of the freshet of 1870. At 8 o'clock Brown's Island boom, one mile above the city, gave way and a great portion of the logs will go through to the sea. The advices from Fairfield report that the boom there broke early this morning, setting free upward of 2,000,000 logs. Lumbermen here are on the lookout and an attempt will be made to prevent their following the Brown's Island logs.

FAIRFIELD, Me., May 2.—The greatest freshet since 1869 prevails here and the water is still rising rapidly. The bulkhead at Somerset is gone, taking with it $20,000 worth of logs belonging to Lawrence, Phillips & Co. A big jam from Carratunk went by here this morning. Most of the logs belong to the Hon. S. A. Nye. The pulp mill bridge has started, and unless held the other bridges will be endangered.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 2.—The water in the Kennebec has reached its highest, unless there is more rain. The water is three feet deep over the Maine Central track at Low's farm, three miles above Getchell's Corner, Vassalborough, for a distance of 20 rods. Trains cannot run. The 4 p. m. train for Bangor was canceled beyond this city. Another train went as far as Vassalborough and returned.

TO CONCENTRATE THEIR VOTE.

A National Convention of Colored Men Called—Their Vote In 1888.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—The colored organizations throughout the country have issued a call from Philadelphia for a convention in each state to elect delegates to a national convention to be held at Indianapolis July 8 next. The Pennsylvania convention will meet here June 4. The main object of the movement is to prepare for the political campaign in 1888.

The Indianapolis convention will be a remarkable gathering of representative colored men.

An intelligent colored man of this city, speaking of the coming convention said:

"The principal object of the national gathering will be to demand that the republicans insert in their platform in 1888 some definite plank looking to remedying the present inequalities in labor matters of the negro in uhe south, as well as to guard against outrages at the polls when we want to vote. Negro labor in the south should be worth as much as white labor. We will arrange at the convention for thorough organization of the colored people by states, to get ready for the presidential campaign of 1888."

Freight Trains in Collision.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 2.—A disastrous accident occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Mintzer's Station, about two miles north of Tamaqua. A long freight train, with one engine pulling and another pushing, was going north, and in rounding a curve came into collision with a loaded coal train. The crash was tremendous, both engines being wrecked and the box cars of the freight train shattered almost from end to end, scattering merchandise packages in every direction. Brakemen Pruitt, of the freight train, aged 20, and belonging in Catawassa, was on the engine and was instantly killed. Fireman John McAfee, aged 33, married, and living at Tamaqua, also of the freight train, had a leg crushed and is believed to be otherwise fatally injured. The engineer of the coal train was severely but probably not fatally hurt. The pecuniary loss to the company, is very heavy. The responsibility for the accident is charged to Assistant Dispatcher Scott, of Tamaqua, in giving conflicting running orders to the trains, and it is said that he has disappeared.

Making Trade Lively.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—William H. Armour, a young man claiming to be a nephew of the millionaire Phil Armour, of Chicago, has for several weeks been engaged here ordering carloads of flour and grocers' supplies from all parts of the country, and commercial agencies are flooded with letters asking about him. He has a small store room at No. 1,229 High street, where he put in a small stock of groceries and flour. One of the agencies reports that no bank in St. Louis could pay for the goods Armour has ordered. His transactions have created a sensation in commercial circles.

Only $100,000 Short.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—James N. Taggart, paying teller of the Union Trust company, has absconded. An examination of the book of the company shows a deficit of something less than $100,000. Taggart was last at the office on Friday, April 15. When he disappeared his accounts were found to be incorrect. Fast life is supposed to have ruined Taggart. He was an amatur boxer and a backer of professional pugilists.

Nineteen Buildings Burned.

KANKAKEE, Ill., May 2.—An incendiary fire was discovered in this city yesterday. Under a stiff breeze it swept through a portion of the city filled with frame business houses and residences, quickly leveling to the ground nineteen buildings, including German Lutheran and French Presbyterian churches. The losses will aggregate $60,000.

Notes From the Labor Field.

Three hundred cornice makers in New York, struck for higher wages.

About 250 inside roofers struck in New York for an advance from $2.25 to $3.00 a day.

Four hundred stone cutters struck in Newark because the master stone cutters refused to grant an advance of two cents an hour.

Most of the restaurant keepers of Chicago have acceded to the demand of their waiters for higher wages. A few large restaurants are holding out, and their men will strike.

A Central Labor Union committee will ask Speaker Husted to give Assemblyman Graham a chance to take on his bill regulating convict labor. To-night an agitation meeting is to be held in Cooper Union.

THE FENIAN RAID.

Amusing Reminiscences of the Invasion of the Dominion in 1866.

"I see by the papers," said Captain W. F. Atkinson to a reporter for the Detroit *Tribune*, as he took an easy attitude at his office desk, "that in case England and the United States go to war some great things are to be performed across the river. It was only the other day some journal stated that 10,000 men would be enlisted along the frontier shores opposite Michigan; that they would be equiped and organized at Windsor, and then cross over and take possession of Detroit.

"Now, a young man like yourself can not conceive the disaster of such a contingency. It is difficult to grasp the significance of such a move on the part of our neighbors unless practical experience comes to the rescue. They are bold, bad fighters over there. I know, for I fought against them in '66. Wounded? Not much. They wouldn't let us get near enough to them to insure the possibility of a fatality. That was a great war, the Fenian struggle of '66."

Captain Atkinson settled himself comfortably and grew reminiscent. "When the civil war terminated," he said, "a large class of veterans, mostly of Irish extraction, were at a loss for employment. They seemed to find it second nature to engage in warfare. The plan of the Fenian invasion of Canada came up about this time, and these Spartans fell in with the scheme as a unit. There were Fenian societies all along the shore towns in Michigan. I was living in Port Huron at the time and was in sympathy with the movement. When the invaders there were organized I was made a Lieutenant-Colonel.

"The cause was not very prosperous up around Port Huron. I presume there were about one hundred men in my command, but not more than half the number could be depended upon. I drilled them every day in Fenian Hall in Port Huron, and worked up a good deal of superficial enthusiasm—that is as I look at it now. Were we well equiped? Well, I should say not. The company was not as well armed as a third-class rioting party. There was just one able-bodied fire-arm among us—an old army musket. Each one of the boys would take turns with that musket in performing the manual of arms.

"It was pretty lively over in Sarnia about that time. There were fully 1,500 enlisted men in camp near the town. They drilled and waited, and waited and drilled, but still we invaded not. The Englishmen employed a spy to watch our movements. His name was Harkness, and he rented a room in a building right across from Fenian Hall. Every morning he would cross from Sarnia, go to his room, and watch us all day from the window. It was pretty tedious work for Harkness, so the boys occasionally made things lively for him. One of them started a report that the Fenians would cross to Canada immediately. Harkness was informed of our alleged intentions, and the day of the evening we were to cross he was at his post as soon as it was daylight. To keep up the hoax the boys determined to convene at the hall in large numbers. But how to make a belligerent showing was the question. That solitary musket could not be carried conveniently by more than one man. We, however, bridged the difficulty. The whole company assembled in the alley back of the hall. Then one man would rush around to the entrance carrying the musket. Immediately he reached the hall he made some demonstration for Harkness' benefit, then rushed to the back of the hall and dropped the old fire-arm into the alley, when another soldier repeated the performance. This was continued throughout the morning. The men in the hall would get out of the building one by one and go back into the alley.

"Along about noon Harkness displayed evidence of fright. He crossed to Sarnia and reported the success of the morning. They had a large field piece over the river, and it was loaded ready for firing. A shot from this gun was to be the signal for the 'Queen's Own' to arm. One of our boys learned of this, and he stole across the river that night and discharged the cannon. Immediately there was the greatest excitement on the sunrise side of the river. We sat on the Port Huron docks and enjoyed it."

It was in a very droll manner that Captain Atkinson related these "fortunes of war," and he continued: "Another time I remember three of our fellows got up a great signal scheme. They procured some skyrockets and two of them crossed to Sarnia, while the third drove a little way south of Fort Huron on the river front. The men in Canada took different positions; one stationed himself opposite Fort Gratiot and the other went in back of Sarnia. Night came, when fiz! went a rocket below Fort Huron. It was answered by another away in the woods behind Sarnia, and this by a third across from Fort Gratiot. The Englishmen could not make it out at all. We could, for we paid for the rockets.

"Things were growing a little tedious when, one moonlight night, the whole town of Sarnia was turned into bedlam. Drums beat and fifes sounded, and the 'Queen's Own' was marched up and down the river bank opposite all night long. There were a lot of piles off the mouth of Black river in those days. They had formerly formed a part of an old wharf. The staging had burned, leaving the tall, black piles standing alone and friendless in the river. It seemed that one of the Queen's sentinels had mistaken those piles for boats. The inference at once was that the Fenians were repeating the performance of 'Washington crossing the Delaware.' The whole country about Sarnia was so thoroughly agitated that the people seemed fairly insane.

"We never crossed to Sarnia," concluded the captain. "I took all the men I could muster to Northeastern New York to cooperate with O'Neil. He was the leader of the Fenian movement and was arrested by a United States officer before my command reached him. The English Government offered $500 for my arrest, but no one was the wealthier for it. The Fenian war consisted of one engagement, the battle of Ridgway. The 'Queen's Own' were not victorious. They had a sort of go-as-you-please pedestrian match after the first onslaught to see who would reach Toronto first."

The ship Patrician reports passing thirteen icebergs from 50 to 200 feet high off Nova Scotia. She also brought in the crew of the schooner L. B. Young, of Nova Scotia, which sprung a leak at sea and had to be abandoned.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Queen Victoria has left Aux les Baines for London.

There were four murders in New Orleans Saturday night.

F. H. Pring, Sid C. France's manager, fell dead at Wheeling.

Samuel U. Heiland, ex-treasurer of Carroll county, Ind., was arrested for embezzlement.

The Easton school building at City Point, Boston, was destroyed by fire. Its value was $90,000.

Dean Richmond's widow has given $25,000 for the erection of a public library building at Batavia.

Burglars robbed G. B. Carpenters & Co.'s safe of $11,000 in jewels and cash and negotiable paper.

The Fitchburg company has obtained control of the Boston. Hoosac Tunnel and Western railway.

Family trouble led to the murder of Dennis Mahar, by his son-in-law, Richard Conly in New Orleans.

Russia has proposed to remit the Turkish war indemnity in return for a cession of territory in Asia Minor

The German reichstag has passed a bill to establish a seminary for the teaching of oriental languages in Berlin.

The Sunday closing movement was a success in New York. Not a bar could be found open in front, side or rear.

Three children named Welch were burned to death in a farmhouse twelve miles east of White Wright, Tex.

The Eastern Bituminous association has increased the price of coal ten cents a ton delivered on board at Philadelphia.

De Freitas, the youth who jumped from the Brooklyn bridge, was sentenced to Blackwell's island for three months.

Rt. Rev. Patrick Anthony Ludden, formerly of Troy, N. Y., was consecrated bishop of the new see of Syracuse Sunday.

A fire broke out in the Gloversville and Johnstown railroad shops destroyed them and a leather mill adjoining. Loss, $30,000.

George Ayres and Henry Lindsay of Bowley Green, Mo., quarrelled over $5 and Ayres cut Lindsay's throat from ear to ear.

Terrible loss of life is feared at Yarmouth, Mass., where many lobster boats were overtaken by a furious gale and have not since been seen.

Advices from Scutari, Albania, state that the miarites have killed seven Turkish soldiers for interfering with the tomb of the noted leader, Bib Doda.

The full vote of Michigan, sans Manitou county, shows from 31,000 to 35,000 plurality for the republican candidates, and 7,990 majority against prohibition.

Peter Bruno, aged twelve, and Sarah McEnry, aged thirteen, were carried over the falls in a row boat at Norwich, Conn., and dashed to death on the rocks below.

John Bowland, a miner, shot Peter Mallin a saloonkeeper at Butte, Mont., through the arm, and the same bullet killed Joseph Bussiere. The latter's friends threaten lynching.

Rev. Mr. Springer, of Grace church, Chicago, who was lost and found, has mysteriously disappeared again. It is said he was driven to insanity by creditors whom he was unable to pay, having been paid only $150 for six months' service of a wealthy congregation.

A SAVAGE PRIZE FIGHT.

The Belfast Spider Defeats Philadelphia's Featherweight Champion.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Ike Weir, the Belfast Spider and Willie Clarke, the champion featherweight of Philadelphia, fought for $1,000 with kid gloves to a finish. The Spider weighed 121 pounds. Clarke also weighed 121 pounds.

Twenty-one terrific rounds were fought according to the Marquis of Queensbury rules. The fight occurred in a dance hall in a village on Long Island about fifty miles from this city. Although defeated, Clarke fought as game a fight as any ever witnessed in the state. With any one but the Spider of his weight the battle would have resulted differently.

Clarke fought until his face was so battered up that his best friend would not know him and stood until, to use the words of one of the sports present, "he didn't have a leg to stand on."

Weir was the first to lead, landing heavily on Clark's jaw, knocking him down. In a few seconds he led again, landing on Clark's mouth, splitting the skin and drawing blood. The second, third and fourth rounds were all in the Spider's favor, and it looked like a walk-over for the Belfast boy.

Clark picked up in the fifth round, and had decidedly the best of that round. It did not last, however, and from that on he was outfought at every point and punished terribly.

His second threw up the sponge in the twenty-first round, as Clark was unable to see. He was covered with blood, and Weir's last vicious blow took all the fight out of him.

Alexander Mitchell's Estate.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—The will of Alexander Mitchell, the millionaire banker, has been made public. No approximation of the value of the estate is made, and the terms of the will will prevent the filing of an inventory, so that the exact wealth left by Mr. Mitchell will never be known. It is believed to be from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000. The entire property, real and personal, is left to his only son, John L. Mitchell, after deducting the following legacies: Mrs. Martha Mitchell, widow, $200,000 and homestead valued at $500,000, and $50,000 annually; Mrs. Isabella Mackie, of Milwaukee niece, $25,000; seven bequests to public charities aggregating $50,000; Jessie Mitchel, of Aberdeen, Scotland, his sister, $500 a year. The property known as the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance company's bank is divided equally between John L. Mitchell, John Johnston, his nephew, and David Ferguson, his most intimate friend.

Mr. O'Brien on the Sea.

QUEENSTOWN, May 2.—Mr. Wm. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, and Mr. Kilbride, one of the tenants evicted from the Lansdowne estates, sailed hence for New York on the steamer Umbria. The mayor and the municipal council of Queenstown and various other bodies presented Mr. O'Brien with addresses. A crowd of several thousand persons gathered to bid him farewell, and he was called upon for a speech. In the course of his remarks Mr. O'Brien said that he carried with him the full approval of the Irish people. He felt that when the liberty-loving Canadians heard a true account of Lord Lansdowne's cruelty to his tenants they would not consent to be governed by such a man.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Secret Societies.

"Discover not a secret to another."—PROV. 25 : 9.

IT appears that in Solomon's time, as in all subsequent periods of the world, there were people too much disposed to tell all they knew. It was blab, blab, blab; physicians revealing the case of their patients, lawyers exposing the private affairs of their clients, neighbors advertising the faults of the next-door resident; pretended friends

BETRAYING CONFIDENCES.

One half of the trouble of every community comes from the fact that so many people have not capacity to keep their mouths shut. When I hear something disparaging of you, my first duty is not to tell you. But if I tell you what somebody has said against you, and then go out and tell everybody else what I told you, and they go out and tell others what I told them that I told you, and we all go out, some to hunt up the originator of the story and others to hunt it down, we shall get the whole community talking about what you did do and what you did not do, and there will be as many scalps taken as though a band of Modocs had swept upon a helpless village. We have two ears but only one tongue—

A PHYSIOLOGICAL SUGGESTION

that we ought to hear a good deal more than we tell. Let us join a conspiracy that we will tell each other all the good and nothing of the ill, and then there will not be such awful need of sermons on Solomon's words, "Discover not a secret to another."

Solomon had a very large domestic circle. In his earlier days he had very confused notions about monogamy and polygamy, and his multitudinous associates in the matrimonial state kept him too well informed as to what was going on in Jerusalem. They gathered up all the privacies and poured them into his ear, and

HIS FAMILY BECAME A SORORIS

or female debating society of seven hundred, discussing day after day all the difficulties between husbands and wives, between employers and employes, between rulers and subjects, until Solomon, in my text, deplores volubility about affairs that do not belong to us, and extols the virtue of secretiveness.

By the power of a secret divulged, families, churches, neighborhoods, nations, fly apart. By the power of a secret kept, great charities, socialities, reformatory movements, and Christian enterprises may be advanced.

MEN ARE GREGARIOUS

—cattle in herds, fish in schools, birds in flocks, men in social circles. You may by the discharge of a gun scatter a flock of quails, or by the plunge of the anchor send apart the denizens of the sea, but they will gather themselves together again. If you by some new power could break the associations in which men now stand, they would again adhere. God meant it so. He has gathered all the flowers and shrubs into associations. You may plant one forget-me-not or heart's-ease alone, away off upon the hill-side, but it will soon hunt up some other forget-me-not or heart's-ease. Plants love company. You will find them talking to each other in the dew.

You sometimes see a man with no out-branchings of sympathy. His nature is cold and hard like a ship's mast ice-glazed, which the most agile sailor could never climb. Others have a thousand roots and a thousand branches. Innumerable tendrils climb their hearts, and blossom all the way up, and the fowls of heaven sing in the branches. In consequence of this tendency we find

MEN COMING TOGETHER

in tribes, in communities, in churches, in societies. Some gather together to cultivate the arts, some to plan for the welfare of the State, some to discuss religious themes, some to kindle their mirth, some to advance their craft. So every active community is divided into associations of artists, of merchants, of bookbinders, of carpenters, of masons, of plasterers, of shipwrights, of plumbers. Do you cry out against it? Then you cry out against a tendency divinely implanted. Your tirades would accomplish no more than if you should preach to a busy ant-hill a long sermon against secret societies.

Here we find the oft-discussed question whether associations that do their

WORK WITH CLOSED DOORS

and admit their members by passwords, and greet each other with a secret grip, are right or wrong. I answer that it depends entirely on the nature of the object for which they meet. Is it to pass the hours in revelry, wassail, blasphemy, and obscene talk, or to plot trouble to the State, or to debauch the innocent, then I say with an emphasis that no man can mistake, No! But is the object the defence of the rights of any class against oppression, the improvement of the mind, the enlargement of the heart, the advancement of art, the defence of the Government, the extirpation of crime, or the kindling of a pure-hearted sociality, then I say, with just as much emphasis, Yes.

There is no need that we who plan for the conquest of right over wrong should publish to all the world our intentions. The general of an army never sends to the opposing troops information of the coming attack. Shall we who have enlisted in the cause of God and humanity expose our plans to the enemy? No! we will in secret plot the ruin of all the enterprises of Satan and his cohorts. When they expect us by day we will fall upon them by night. While they are strengthening their left wing we will fall on their right. By a plan of battle formed

IN SECRET CONCLAVE

we will come suddenly upon them crying. "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon." Secrecy of plot and execution are wrong only when the object and ends are nefarious. Every family is a secret society, every business firm, and every banking and insurance institution. Those men who have no capacity to keep a secret are unfit for positions of trust anywhere. There are thousands of men whose vital need is culturing a capacity to keep a secret. Men talk too much, and women too. There is a time to keep silence as well as a time to speak.

Although not belonging to any of the great secret societies about which there has been so much violent discussion, I have only words of praise for those associations which have for their object the maintenance of right against wrong, or the reclamation of inebriates, or, like the score of mutual benefit societies called by different names, that provide temporary relief for widows and orphans, and for men incapacitated by sickness or accident from earning a livelihood. Had it not been for the

SECRET LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

in this country monopoly would long ago have, under its ponderous wheels, ground the laboring classes into an intolerable servitude. The men who want the whole earth to themselves would have got it before this had it not been for the banding together of great secret organizations. And while we deplore many things that have been done by them, their existence is a necessity, and their legitimate sphere distinctly pointed out by the providence of God. Such organizations are trying to dismiss from their association all members in favor of anarchy and social chaos. They will gradually cease anything like tyranny over their members, and will forbid violent interference with any man's work, whether he belongs to their union or is outside of it, and will declare their disgust with any such rule as that passed in England by the Manchester Bricklayers' Association, which says any man found running or working beyond a regular speed shall be fined two shillings and sixpence for the first offence, five shillings for the second, ten shillings for the third, and if still persisting, shall be dealt with as the committee think proper.

GREEK LETTER SOCIETIES.

There are secret societies in our colleges that have letters of the Greek alphabet for their nomenclature, and their members are at the very front in scholarship and irreproachable in morals, while there are others the scene of carousal, and they gamble, and they drink, and they graduate knowing a hundred times more about sin than they do of geometry and Sophocles. In other words, secret societies, like individuals, are good or bad, are the means of moral health or of temporal and eternal dammation. All good people recognize the vice of slandering an individual, but many do not see the sin of slandering an organization. There

OLD SECRET SOCIETIES

are in this and other countries, some of them centuries old, which have been widely denounced as immoral and damaging in their influence; yet I have hundreds of personal friends who belong to them, friends who are consecrated to God, pillars in the church, faithful in all relations of life, examples of virtue and piety. They are the kind of friends whom I would have for my executors if I am so happy as to leave anything for my household at the time of decease, and they are the men whom I would have carry me out to the last sleep when I am dead. You cannot make me believe that they would belong to bad institutions. They are the men who would stamp on anything inquitous, and I would certainly rather take their testimony in regard to such societies than the testimony of those who, having been sworn in as members, by their assault upon them confess themselves perjurers.

One of these secret societies gave for the relief of the sick in 1873, in this country, $1,490,274. Some of these societies have poured a very heaven of sunshine and benediction into the home of suffering. Several of them are founded on fidelity to good citizenship and the Bible. I have never taken one of their degrees. They might give me the grip a thousand times, and I would not recognize it. I am ignorant of their pass-words, and I must judge entirely from the outside. But

CHRIST HAS GIVEN US A RULE

by which we may judge not only all individuals, but all societies, secret and open. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Bad societies make bad men. Good societies make good men. A bad man will not stay in a good society. A good man will not stay in a bad society. Then try all secret societies by two or three rules.

TEST THE FIRST:

Their influence on home, if you have a home. That wife soon loses her influence over her husband who nervously and foolishly looks upon all evening absence as an assault on domesticity. How are the great enterprises of reform and art and literature and beneficence and public weal to be carried on if every man is to have his world bounded on one side by his front door-step, and on the other side by his back window, knowing nothing higher than his own attic or lower than his own cellar? That wife who becomes jealous of her husband's attention to art or literature or religion or charity is breaking her own sceptre ot conjugal power. I know an instance where a wife thought that her husband was giving too many nights to Christian service, to charitable service, to prayer-meetings, and to religious convocation. She systematically decoyed him away, until now he attends no church, waits upon no charitable institution, and is on a rapid way to destruction, his morals gone, his money gone, and, I fear, his soul gone. Let any Christian wife rejoice when her husband consecrates evenings to the service of humanity, and of God or anything elevating. But

LET NO MAN SACRIFICE HOME

life to secret society life, as many do. I can point out to you a great many names of men who are guilty of this sacrilege. They are as genial as angels at the society room, and as ugly as sin at home. They are generous on all subjects of wine suppers, yachts, and fast horses, but they are stingy about the wives' dresses and the children's shoes. That man has made that which might be a healthful influence, a usurper of his affections, and he has married it, and he is guilty of moral bigamy. Under this process the wife, whatever her features, becomes uninteresting and homely. He becomes critical of her, does not like the dress, does not like the way she arranges her hair, is amazed that he ever was so unromantic as to offer her hand and heart. There are secret societies where membership always involves domestic shipwreck. Tell me that a man has joined a certain kind, and tell me nothing more about him for ten years, and I will write his history if he be still alive. The man is a wine guzzler, his wife broken-hearted or prematurely old, his fortune gone, and his home a mere name in a directory.

A SUGGESTED RATIO

Here are six secular nights in the week. "What shall I do with them?" says the father and the husband. "I will give four of these nights to the improvement and entertainment of my family, either at home or in good neighborhood. I will devote one to charitable institutions. I will devote one to my lodge." I congratulate you. Here is a man who says, "Out of the six secular nights of the week I will devote five to lodges and clubs and associations, and one to the home, which night I will spend in scowling like a March squall, wishing I was out spending it as I have spent the other five." That man's obituary is written. Not one out of ten thousand that ever gets so far on the wrong road ever stops. Gradually his health will fail through late hours, and through too much stimulants he will be first-rate prey for erysipelas and rheumatism of the heart. The doctor coming in will at a glance see it is not only present disease he must fight, but years of fast living. The clergyman, for the sake of the feelings of the family, on the funeral day will only talk in religious generalities. The men who got his yacht in the eternal rapids will not be at the obsequies. They have pressing engagements that day. They will send flowers to the coffin, will send their wives to utter words of sympathy, but they will have engagements elsewhere. They never come. Bring me mallet and chisel, and I will cut

THAT MAN'S EPITAPH:

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." "No," you say, "that would not be appropriate." "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." "No," you say, "that would not be appropriate." Then give me the mallet and the chisel, and I will cut an honest epitaph: "Here lies the victim of dissipating associations!"

Another test by which you can find whether your secret society is right or wrong is *the effect it has on your secular occupation*. I can understand how through such an institution a man can reach commercial success. I know some men have formed their best business relations through such a channel. If the secret society has advantaged you in an honorable calling it is a good one. But has your credit failed? Are bargain-makers now more anxious how they trust you with a bale of goods? Have the men whose names were down in the commercial agency A 1 before they entered the society, been going down since in commercial standing? Then look out. You and I every day know of commercial establishments going to ruin through the social excesses of one or two members, their fortune beaten to death with ball-player's bat, or cut amidships with the front prow of the regatta, or going down under the swift hoofs of the fast horses, or drowned in the large potations of cognac or Monongahela. That secret society was the Loch Earn. Their business was the Ville de Havre. They struck, and the Ville de Havre went under!

The third test by which you may know whether the society to which you belong is good or bad is this: What is its effect on your sense of moral and religious obligation? Now, if I should take the names of all the people in this audience this morning and put them on a roll, and then I should lay that roll back of this organ, and a hundred years from now some one should take that roll and call it from A to Z there would not one of you answer. I say that any society that makes me forget that fact is

A BAD SOCIETY.

When I go to Chicago I am sometimes perplexed at Buffalo, as I suppose many travellers are, as to whether it is better to take the Lake Shore route or the Michigan Central, equally expeditious and equally safe, getting to their destination at the same time. But suppose that I hear that on one route the track is torn up, the bridges are down, and the switches are unlocked, it will not take me a great while to decide which road to take. Now, here are two roads in the future—the Christian and the unchristain, the safe and the unsafe. Any institution or any accociation that confuses my ideas in regard to that fact is a bad institution and a bad association. I had prayers before I joined that society; did I have them afterward? I attended the house of God before I connected myself with that union, do I absent myself from religious influences?

Which would you rather have in your hand when you come to die—a pack of cards or a Bible? Which would you rather have pressed to your lips in the closing moment—the cup of Belshazzarean wassail or the chalice of Christian communiion? Whom would you rather have for your pall-bearers—the elders of a Christian church or the companions whose conversation was full of slang and innuendo? Whom would you rather have for your

ETERNAL COMPANIONS—

those men who spend their evenings betting, gambling, swearing, carousing, and telling vile stories, or your little child, that bright girl whom the Lord took?

Oh, you would not have been away so much nights, would you, if you had known she was going away so soon? Dear me, your house has never been the same place since. Your wife has never brightened up, she has never got over it. She never will get over it. How long the evenings are with no one to put to bed, and no one to whom to tell the beautiful Bible stories! What a pity it is that you cannot spend more evenings at home in trying to help her bear that sorrow! You can never drown that grief in the wine-cup. You can never break away from the little arms that used to be flung around your neck when she used to say, "Papa, do stay with me to-night. Do stay with me to-night." You will never be able to wipe away from your lips the dying kiss of your little girl.

The fascination of a bad secret society is so great that sometimes a man has turned his back on his home when his child was dying of scarlet fever. He went away. Before he got back at midnight the eyes had been closed, the undertaker had done his work, and the wife, worn out with three weeks' watching, lay unconscious in the next room. Then the returned father comes upstairs, and he sees the cradle gone and he says, "What is the matter?" On the Judgment Day he will find out what was the matter.

Oh, man astray, God help you! I am going to make

A VERY STOUT ROPE.

You know that sometimes a rope-maker will take very small threads and wind them together, until after a while they become ship cable. And I am going to take some very small delicate threads and wind them together until they make a stout rope. I will take all the memories of the marriage day—a thread of laughter, a thread of light, a thread of music, a thread of banqueting, a thread of congratulation, and I twist them together and I have one strand. Then I take a thread of the hour of the first advent in your house, a thread of the darkness that preceded, and a thread of the light that followed; and a thread of the beautiful scarf that little child used to wear when she bounded out at eventide to greet you; and then a thread of the beautiful dress in which you laid her away for the resurrection; and then I will twist all these threads together, and I have another strand. Then I take a thread of the scarlet robe of a suffering Christ, and a thread of the white raiment of your loved ones before the throne, and a string of the harp cherubic, and a string of the harp seraphic, and I twist them all together, and I have a third strand. "Oh," you say,

"EITHER STRAND IS ENOUGH

to hold fast a world!" No; I will take these strands and I will twist them together, and one end of that rope I will fasten, not to the communion table, for it shall be removed; not to a pillar of the organ, for that will crumble in the ages; but I wind it round and round the cross of a sympathizing Christ, and having fastened one end of the rope to the cross, I throw the other end to you. Lay hold of it! Pll four your life! Pull for heaven!

What's in a Name?

A name is certainly not the least important factor in a man's career. How much more difficult would it be for a Muggins er a Finigan to gain acceptance as a poet, however great his talent, than for a Tennyson or a Milton! No matter how great a man's energy, talent, or courage may be, an odd or ridiculous name will be a clog to him through life, and add immensely to his difficulties in making his way upwards. Of what avail a man's aristocratic appearance, correct dress, coat of the most fashionable cut, and satisfactory balance at the bank, if his visiting card condemns him to pity or to ridicule? What a consolation it must be to a lady afflicted with a disagreeable name to know that she may have an opportunity of changing it for a better in a way at once gratifying to her pride and affections. This privilege of the ladies has been assumed by the Popes, who change their names when they are chosen as successors to St. Peter. The introduce of this Papal custom, Sergius the Second, may well be excused for the innovator seeing that his own name signifies Hog's-mouth. Melanchthon was not above this weakness and he adopted the Greek form of his proper name, which signified "Black Earth;" and the learned Erasmus made a similar transformation of his Dutch name, Gerard.

In the time of Louis the Fourteenth, a distinguished writer who was a member of the Academy, a Councillor of State, and a friend of Richelieu, had the misfortune to tear the inappropriate name of Gueux (Beggar). Can we wonder at his adopting the name of his patrimoniai estate, and calling himself Balzac? Many other instances might be quoted of men of talent and eminence being dissatisfied with the names that were borne by their ancestors.

Some people, in their anxiety to compensate their children for the vulgar or ridiculous family names which they have inherited, couple with them what they consider aristocratic or euphonious Christian names. Hence, we have such combinations as Gladys Beatrice Higgs, Constance Aurelia Smith, and Victor Augustus Jones. One can sympathize with the fact that many pleasing hours of consultation and discussion are given by the young mother and her husband in deciding what name will sound most mellifluously, and assort most fittingly with the sterling and attractive qualities which are so perceptibly packed up in that little cherub, their first-born.

The ancients had many superstitions as to names, and even elevated the study to a science under the title of Onomantia.

When the Romans raised an army or numbered the citizens, they were always careful that the first name taken should be an auspicious one. More than one Emperor owed his elevation simply to his name; and Cæsar, in his expedition to Africa, gave a command to obscure Scipio, because the people believed that the Scipios were invincible in Africa.

Similar influences weighed with the French envoys, who went to negotiate a marriage between one of the Spanish princesses and Louis VIII. They rejected Urraca, the elder and more beautiful princess, who was intended for their royal master, and preferred her sister, because her name, Blanche, had a more musical sound.

A Spanish Ambassador to the court of Elizabeth considered his dignity slighted when the Queen appointed a wealthy citizen to receive him because his host bore the very short name of John Cuts. He soon found, however, that if Cuts had a short name he had a long purse and a right royal way of dipping into it for the sake of upholding the English name for hospitality.

Neither despise nor oppose what you do not understand.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1887.

The Child Moses.

LESSON TEXT.

(Exod. 2 : 1-10.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Bondage and Deliverance.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *There is no other God that can deliver after this sort.*—Dan. 3 : 29.

LESSON TOPIC: *A Deliverer Born.*

Lesson Outline: (1. The Child Hidden, vs. 1-4. 2. The Child Discovered, vs. 5-6. 3. The Child Nourished, vs. 7-10.

GOLDEN TEXT: *The Lord is thy keeper.*—Psa. 121 : 5.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Exod. 2 : 1-10. A deliverer born.
T.—Luke 2 : 1-20. The great Deliverer born.
W.—Matt. 2 : 1-23. The great Deliverer hidden.
T.—Luke 2 : 21-35. The great Deliverer welcomed.
F.—Luke 2 : 36-52. The great Deliverer's growth.
S.—Psa. 46 : 1-11. Divine deliverance.
S.—1 Cor. 15 : 35-57. Deliverance completed.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE CHILD HIDDEN.

I. The Goodly Child:

She saw him that he was a goodly child (2).
JOSEPH was comely, and well favoured (Gen. 39 : 6).
He was.... of a beautiful countenance, and goodly (1 Sam. 16 : 12).
Moses.... was exceeding fair (Acts 7 : 20).
They say he was a goodly child (Heb. 11 : 23).

II. The Trustful Mother:

She put the child therein, and laid it in the flags (3).
I will give him unto the Lord all the days of his life (Sam. 1 : 11).
Is it well with the child?.... It is well (2 Kings 4 : 26).
Whatsoever he saith unto you, do it (John 2 ; 5).
By faith Moses.... was hid.... by his parents (Heb, 11 : 23).

III. The Watchful Sister:

His sister stood afar off, to know what would be done to him (4).
Then said the sister,.... Shall I.... call thee a nurse? (Exod. 2 : 7.)
Then came there unto him.... all his sisters (Job 42 : 11).
Dost thou not care that my sister did leave me? (Luke 10 : 40.)
The sisters therefore sent unto him (John 11 : 3).

1. "He was a goodly child." (1) In his parents' eyes; (2) In his people's destiny; (3) In the world's development; (4) In the Almighty's plans.
2. "An ark of bulrushes." (1) Woven by a believing mother; (2) Protecting a goodly child; (3) Arousing the royal interest; (4) Fulfilling the Almighty's plans.
3. "His sister stood afar off, to know what would be done to him." (1) Girlish timidity; (2) Sisterly devotion; (3) Womanly fidelity.

II. THE CHILD DISCOVERED.

I. Discovery:

She saw the ark among the flags (5).
Surely the Lord is in this place; and I knew it not (Gen. 28 : 16).
Behold the mountain was full of.... chariots of fire (2 Kings 6 : 17).
Lo, I see four men loose, walking in .... the fire (Dan. 3 : 25).
When they saw the star, they rejoiced (Matt. 2 : 10).

II. Tears:

Behold the babe wept (6).
I have seen thy tears: behold, I will heal thee (2 Kings 20 : 5).
They that sow in tears shall reap in joy (Psa. 126 : 5).
I have heard thy prayer, I have seen thy tears (Isa. 38 : 5).
She hath wetted my feet with her tears (Luke 7 :44).

III. Compassion:

She had compassion on them (6).
The Lord.... had compassion on them (2 Kings 13 : 23).
He was moved with compassion for them (Matt. 9 : 36).
When the Lord saw her, he had compassion on her (Luke 7 : 13).
His father saw him, and was moved with compassion (Luke 15 : 20).

I. "The daughter of Pharaoh came." (1) On an unimportant errand; (2) Under a Divine leading; (3) Accomplishing a momentous work.
2. "She opened it." (1) In natural curiosity; (2) Under Divine guidance.
3. "The babe wept." (1) Expressing its own discomfort; (3) Awakening a queenly compassion; (3) Inaugurating a royal destiny.

III. THE CHILD NOURISHED.

I. Care:

Take this child away, and nurse it for me (9).
One little ewe lamb, which he... nourished (2 Sam. 12 : 3).
I have nourished and brought up children (Isa. 1 : 2).
He was nourished three months in his father's house (Acts 7 : 20).
Pharaoh's daughter took him (Acts 7 : 21).

II. Growth:

And the child grew (10).
David waxed greater and greater (2 Sam. 5 : 10).
The child grew, and waxed strong in spirit (Luke 1 : 80).
Jesus advanced in wisdom and stature (Luke 2 : 52).
Grow in the grace and knowledge of our Lord (2 Pet. 3 : 18).

III. Royalty.

He became her son (10).
Ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests (Exod. 19 : 6).
Pharaoh's daughter... nourished him for her own son (Acts 7 : 21).
Moses... refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter (Heb. 11 : 24).
Ye are an elect race, a royal priesthood (1 Pet. 2 : 9).

1. "Shall I go and call thee a nurse?" (1) A question seemingly incidental; (2) A question actually pivotal; (3) A question practically momentous.
2. "The maid went and called the child's mother." (2) The mother's response; (3) The child's safety; (4) The princess' purpose; (5) The Lord's design.
3. "The child grew." (1) Under right instruction; (2) Amid favorable surroundings; (3) For noble destiny.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

MOSES AND THE LORD.

Of Abraham's seed (Exod. 1 : 1, 2; 2 : 1, 2: Matt. 1 : 1).
Imperiled in infancy (Exod. 1 : 22; Matt. 2 : 13, 14).
Imperiled in manhood (Exod. 2 : 15; John 5 : 18; 11 : 53).
Called from Egypt (Exod. 3 : 8; Matt. 2 : 15; 19-21).
Delivered a multitude (Exod. 14 : 21, 22, 29; Rev. 5, 9, 10).
Pre-eminently meek (Num. 12 : 3; Matt. 11 : 29).
Conspicuously faithful (Num. 12 : 7; Heb. 3 : 2, 5).
Intercessors (Psa. 106 : 23; Heb. 7 : 25).
Co-operating for salvation (John 1 : 17, 45).
Moses a type of Christ (Acts 7 : 37).
Combined in heaven's songs (Rev. 15 : 2, 3).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

Which of the Pharaohs it was who began the severe oppression of the Hebrews in Egypt, has long been a matter of question. It would seem, however, from the recent discoveries at the site of ancient Pithom, that it was Rameses II., the supposed Sesostris of Greek story. Certainly it was that Pharaoh who built Pithom, as the monumental records show; and the Bible story shows that Pithom was built by the Hebrews.

Finding, as the last lesson recorded, that the Hebrews multiplied under their oppression, the king of Egypt determined to reduce their numbers, and ultimately to destroy their nationality, by murdering the male children at their birth, sparing the girls to become the wives of native Egyptians. But the Hebrew agents of this purposed cruelty refused to be participants in the crime, and were blessed of God accordingly. Then there went out a general command for the slaughter of the Hebrew baby boys by any person who knew of their existence. It is at this point that the new lesson opens.

The shocking barbarity of Pharaoh's order of destruction has led some to doubt whether it could have been given. But, in view of the customs of that age, there is no improbability in the narrative. Among all ancient nations the exposure of infants to death was no offense. The child's life was entirely at the disposal of its parents, or of its parents' rulers. The new-born babe had no rights as an independent member of the community, but was in all respects subordinate to what was considered the general welfare of the state. Further, the life even of adults was considered of small account. The gigantic monuments of the Nile Valley, often erected simply to gratify the pride of the monarch, must have been reared at the expense of countless multitudes sacrificed by continuous, toilsome, and unrequited labor. Moreover, a dislike of strangers seems to have been a characteristic of the Egyptians (Gen. 43 : 32) as of other ancient peoples. The monuments show that under the twelfth dynasty, probably about the time of Abraham, the wives and children of foreigners were the property of the king; and a Greek historian, Diodorus Siculus, says that, before the time of Psammetichus, chance visitors to Egypt were seized as slaves, or were put to death.

The scene of this lesson is probably the vicinity of ancient Zoan, or Tanis, on the banks of the Tanitic branch of the Nile. Its time, according to the debatable chronology of our ordinary Bible commentaries, is B. C. 1635.

Four Bits About Weird Spirits, Real or Imaginary.

The colored people of Piermont, N. Y., have been nearly frightened out of their wits by the queer antics of a visitor from the spirit world. All efforts to capture him have failed and several pistol shots fired at him have produced no effect. The whole town is in a state of considerable excitement.

On a small island near Scotland there is a quarry called "Crier of Claife." An old legend says that a ferryman was hailed on a dark night from the island and went over. He came back after a long absence, after having seen some horrible sights which he ever after refused to relate and soon afterwards he became a monk. When the cry was again heard the monk went over and succeeded in laying the ghost, where it still is.

A small town in England has a spook, whose chief amusement seems to be to throw large stones, brickbats or anything he can lay his hands on, at inoffensive pedestrians. He occasionally varies this performance by stealing potatoes. A Constable detailed to ferret out his ghostship was shortly afterwards found lying on his back, with his hands tied and his mouth full of clover-seed. A great many people believe it to be the work of his Satanic majesty and great excitement prevails throughout the neighborhood.

An old German wood-sawyer of Galena, Ill., is said to be a victim of superstition more fanatically grounded than that which prevailed in the days of witchcraft. The man is perfectly sane otherwise and is well educated. He imagines himself to be continually surrounded by witches, and wears a belt filled with chunks of lead to prevent them from flying away with him. He also weights his ankles to such an extent that it is difficult for him to walk. His place of residence is literally filled with bottled toads, lizards and other hideous objects, which are supposed to possess the power of protection from witches.

A Rich Find.

A man purchased two old pictures from a second-hand furniture dealer in Nashville, Tenn., recently for $1 each. After cleaning them up he discovered they were famous pictures by Carle Vernet. He sold them for $15,000 to a collector who sent them to Paris.

FARM NOTES.

AN ENGLISH paper, in commenting upon the subject, remarks that the Cheshire dairy farmer, by free use of bone manure laid on the grass lands, makes his farm which at one time, before the application of bone manure, fed only twenty head of cows, now feed forty. In Cheshire two-thirds or more generally three-fourths, of a dairy farm are kept in perfect pasture, the remainder in tillage. Its dairy farmers are commonly bound to lay the whole of their manure not on the arable, but on the grass land, purchasing what may be necessary for the arable. The chief improvement besides drainage consists in the application of bone manure. In the milk of each cow, in its urine, in its manure, in the bones of each calf reared and sold off, a farm parts with as much earthy phosphate of lime as is contained in half a hundred weight of bone dust. Hence the advantage of returning this mineral manure by boning grass lands. The quantity of bones now commonly given in Cheshire to an imperial acre of grass land is 1,200 to 1,500 weight. This dressing on pasture land will last seven or eight years, and on mowed land about half that period.

BUTTERMILK.—In warm summer weather many persons feel an irresistible craving for something sour, and often gratifying this desire by a free indulgence in pickles or vegetables made acid with vinegar. This demand for acid indicates a deficiency in the acid secretions in the stomach, and the demand for an artificial one is a natural one, but vinegar is not the best substitute. Lactic acid is one of the chief agents that give acidity to the gastric juice of the stomach in health. This is the acid of sour milk, and therefore one of the best summer diet drinks that we can use is buttermilk. It satisfies the craving for acids by giving the stomach a natural supply, and at the same time furnishing in its cheesy matter a good supply of wholesome nutrition. A man will endure fatigue in hot weather better on buttermilk than any drink he can use.

We all know what a large consumer of food the cow is. But it would seem to be expected by some that she can live and produce on comparatively nothing. On the contrary she must first be supplied with nutriment. Her milk and its products are simply the conversion of the surplus food that she does not need to supply the waste of the system, into these products.

IF YOUR horses are thin skinned and very much annoyed with flies when working or driving, steep up a handful of the wild wormwood or bitter weed, wet a cloth in it and just moisten the hair especially on ears, neck and legs, before taking them out of stable; or a few walnut leaves will have the same effect. It will make the animal more comfortable and much more plesant to drive.

AS SOON as the early crop of potatoes has been harvested you may plant sunflowers. Put the seeds in twelve inches apart each way, and when they are a foot high earth them up, and they will need no futher care. If you keep bees the blossoms will be very valuable, while the seeds are excellent for poultry, and are in demand for making toilet soap.

IF PROPERLY constructed the hand wheel-hoe is, the Massachusetts *Plowman* thinks, one of the most important implements for a small farm. In garden or field more ground can be gone over with it in one hour than in six with a common hoe, and the work can be done much better if the weeds are small, as they always should be.

IT IS common to cut grain as low down as possible. Sometime this is necessary to gather it all, when felled by rains, but otherwise there is no advantage in low cutting. A long stubble is often an efficient protection for young clover in winter. It holds the snow, which would otherwise blow away

If you have tumor, (or tumor symptoms) Cancer (or cancer symptoms), Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Chronic Weaknesses, Nervousness or other complaints—Dr. Kilmer's FEMALE REMEDY corrects and cures.

Manhood worships success, but thinks too little of the means by which it is attained.

The pain and misery suffered by those who are afflicted with dyspepsia are indescribable. The relief which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla has caused thousands to be thankful for this great medicine. It dispels the causes of dyspepsia, and tones up the digestive organs.

The most effectual way to secure happiness to yourselves is to confer it upon others.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the Standard Axle Grease of the world Use it and save your horses and wagons. One greasing will last two weeks.

The heart that is awake to the flowers is always first to be touched by the thorns.

Nothing like Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.00. Druggists. Try it.

Benevolence is the light and joy of a good mind; it is better to give than to receive.

FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and $2 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, free to Fit Cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

A weak mind is like a microscope, which magnifies trifling things, but cannot receive great ones.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Sands form the mountain, moments make the year.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro.

Keep clear of a man who does not value his own character.

Relief is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

HOOD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA — TRADE MARK —

This standard preparation has by its peculiar merit and its wonderful cures won the confidence of the people, and is today the most popular blood purifier and spring medicine.

N. B. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself.

Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by druggists. $1; six for $5 Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

For Good Purposes.

Mrs. M. A. Dauphin of Philadelphia, is well known to the ladies of that city from the great good she has done by means of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She writes Mrs. Pinkham of a recent interesting case. "A young married lady came to me suffering with a severe case of Prolapsus and Ulceration. She commenced taking the Compound and in two months was *fully restored*. In proof of this she soon found herself in an interesting condition. Influenced by foolish friends she attempted to evade the responsibilities of maturity. After ten or twelve days she came to me again and she was indeed in a most alarming state and suffered terribly. I gave her a tablespoonful of the compound every hour for eight hours until she fell asleep, she awoke much relieved and evidently better. She continued taking the Compound, and in due season she became the mother of a fine healthy boy. But for the timely use of the medicine she believes her life would have been lost."

Your Druggist has the Compound. $1. per bottle.

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100 STYLES OF ORGANS $22. TO $900.

SOLD ON THE EASY HIRE SYSTEM FROM $7.50 PER QUARTER, UP.

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For full information, send for Catalogue.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO., BOSTON, 154 Tremont St. NEW YORK, 46 East 14th St.

CATARRH

ELY'S Cream Balm

I was cured before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted. I was troubled with chronic catarrh, gathering in head, difficulty in breathing and discharges from my ears. —C. J. Corbin, 923 Chestnut St., Phila.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

DR. KILMER'S OCEAN WEED HEART REMEDY Price $1.00 6 for $5.00

One of every five we meet has some form of Heart Disease, and is in constant danger of Apoplexy, Shock or Sudden Death! This Remedy regulates, relieves, corrects and cures. Prepared at Dr. Kilmer's PHARMACY, Binghamton, N. Y. Letter of inquiry answered. Guide to Health (Sent Free). Sold by Druggists.

HOW'S YOUR BACK? Soothing and pain-allaying is the Hop Plaster. Backache, lame side or hip, kidney troubles, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, weak lungs, coughs, all local or deep-seated pains are quickly subdued and the parts strengthened. Virtues of hops, burgundy pitch and hemlock combined. The best, 25c., 5 for $1.00 of dealers. Mailed free. HOP PLASTER CO., Boston, Mass. **Hop Plaster.**

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contain only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. [illegible] BOSTON, New York.

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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD! CURES ALL PAINS Internal or External. 50c a Bottle. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS

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For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA!

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

A positive cure for Scrofula and all Blood and Skin Diseases. One Dollar per Bottle.

RADWAY & CO. N. Y.

Warner Astronomical Prize.

From April 1st, 1887, to April 1st, 1888, 1 offer ($100) one hundred dollars for each and every discovery of a new comet made between the above dates, subject to the following three conditions:

1. It may be discovered either by the naked eye or telescope, but it must be unexpected, except as to the comet of 1815, which is now looked for.

2. (a) The discoverer, if residing in the United States or Canada, must send a *prepaid telegram immediately* to Dr. Lewis Swift, Director Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., giving the time of discovery, the position and direction of motion with sufficient exactness, if possible, to enable at least one other observer to find it. (b) Discoverers in the other countries must send *by immediate mail* a full account of the discovery, as above required, to Dr. Lewis Swift, as above.

3. In the United States and Canada this intelligence must *not be communicated to any other party or parties*, either by letter, telegraph or otherwise until publicly announced through the press by Dr. Swift, which he will do at once on information of the discovery. Great care should be observed regarding this condition, as it is essential to prevent duplication of announcements and for the correct transmission of the discovery, with the name of the discoverer, which will be immediately made by Dr. Swift.

Discoverers, living in *Continental Europe*, will receive their prizes from Warner's Safe Cure Establishment, 10 Schæffergasse, Frankfurt, a M, Germany; those living in *Great Britain*, from H. H. Warner & Co's Safe Remedies office, 47 Farringdon St., E. C., London; those in Australasia and Asia, from H. H. Warner and Co's Safe Cure Branch House, 147 Little Lonsdale St., W., Melbourne, Australia; for other parts of the world, prizes will be paid here.

Prizes will be awarded four (4) months after discovery and verification of claim.

Three disinterested scientists will be selected to settle any dispute that may arise regarding comet discoveries.

H. H. WARNER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 15, 1887.

IF THE young clover after harvest is not pastured, it will often cut a load of hay per acre, worth for winter use even more than the summer crop of hay, and far more valuable than the pasturage lost.

A CORRESPONDENT had success in destroying the rosebug, which is so destructive to the grapevine, by sprinkling the upper and lower sides of the leaves, when the dew was on, with air-slacked lime, dusting it on by hand.

IT IS never safe to plow among trees when in full foliage, unless it is done with the purpose of root-pruning to induce fruitfulness. In spring or fall, when trees are bare, if roots are cut or torn by plowing the injury is very quickly repaired, with usually an increase in vigor.

IT IS worth while for farmers who use Paris green to know that the best antidote to the poison is iron rust. There are preparations of iron in liquid from which should be kept in farmers' houses wherever this popular insect poison is used. Of course the poison should be got from the stomach by emetics wherever possible.

ALL the work that can be done now in the shape of plowing is so much saved later on. After the season opens there are usually so many things to do at the same time that often many valuable crops are not seeded in till late.

PARSNIPS, carrots and other roots that are stored in the ground in mounds should be taken up and placed in a cool place in the cellar. If the soil be moist and the ground become warm they are liable to grow, which injures them.

THE cattle of the Indian Territory and Texas are said to be ready for the trial, and it is estimated that the Spring drive will reach 300,000 head. The drive will not be as it had been heretofore, through Western Kansas, but will be along the National Trail, just over the State line in Colorado.

THE suffering and loss of cattle in the Southwest last Winter will tend to revolutionize the cattle business, says a Kansas rancher, and further that public sentiment is against large herds, and, as the country is rapidly settling up, the herds must be made smaller and receive better care.

LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG DISEASES.

LIVER DISEASE AND HEART TROUBLE.

MRS. MARY A. MCCLURE, *Columbus, Kans.*, writes: "I addressed you in November, 1884, in regard to my health, being afflicted with liver disease, heart trouble, and female weakness. I was advised to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription and Pellets. I used one bottle of the 'Prescription,' five of the 'Discovery,' and four of the 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' My health began to improve under the use of your medicine, and my strength came back. My difficulties have all disappeared. I can work hard all day, or walk four or five miles a day, and stand it well; and when I began using the medicine I could scarcely walk across the room, most of the time, and I did not think I could ever feel well again. I have a little baby girl eight months old. Although she is a little delicate in size and appearance, she is healthy. I give your remedies all the credit for curing me, as I took no other treatment after beginning their use. I am very grateful for your kindness, and thank God and thank you that I am as well as I am after years of suffering."

LIVER DISEASE.

MRS. I. V. WEBBER, of *Yorkshire, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.*, writes: "I wish to say a few words in praise of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' For five years previous to taking them I was a great sufferer; I had a severe pain in my right side continually; was unable to do my own work. I am happy to say I am now well and strong, thanks to your medicines."

Chronic Diarrhea Cured.—D. LAZARRE, Esq., *275 and 277 Decatur Street, New Orleans, La.*, writes: "I used three bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and it has cured me of chronic diarrhea. My bowels are now regular."

GENERAL DEBILITY.

MRS. PARMELIA BRUNDAGE, of *151 Lock Street, Lockport, N. Y.* writes: "I was troubled with chills, nervous and general debility, with frequent sore throat, and my mouth was badly cankered. My liver was inactive, and I suffered much from dyspepsia. I am pleased to say that your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets' have cured me of all these ailments and I cannot say enough in their praise. I must also say a word in reference to your 'Favorite Prescription,' as it has proven itself a most excellent medicine for weak females. It has been used in my family with excellent results."

INVIGORATES THE SYSTEM.

Dyspepsia.—JAMES L. COLBY, Esq., of *Yucatan, Houston Co., Minn.*, writes: "I was troubled with indigestion, and would eat heartily and grow poor at the same time. I experienced heartburn, sour stomach, and many other disagreeable symptoms common to that disorder. I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' and I am now entirely free from the dyspepsia, and am, in fact, healthier than I have been for five years. I weigh one hundred and seventy-one and one-half pounds, and have done as much work the past summer as I have ever done in the same length of time in my life. I never took a medicine that seemed to tone up the muscles and invigorate the whole system equal to your 'Discovery' and 'Pellets.'"

Dyspepsia.—THERESA A. CASS, of *Springfield, Mo.*, writes: "I was troubled one year with liver complaint, dyspepsia, and sleeplessness, but your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

Chills and Fever.—Rev. H. E. MOSLEY, *Montmorenci, S. C.*, writes: "Last August I thought I would die with chills and fever. I took your 'Discovery' and it stopped them in a very short time."

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

INDIGESTION BOILS, BLOTCHES.

REV. F. ASBURY HOWELL, *Pastor of the M. E. Church, of Silverton, N. J.*, says: "I was afflicted with catarrh and indigestion. Boils and blotches began to arise on the surface of the skin, and I experienced a tired feeling and dullness. I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as directed by him for such complaints, and in one week's time I began to feel like a new man, and am now sound and well. The 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' are the best remedy for bilious or sick headache, or tightness about the chest, and bad taste in the mouth, that I have ever used. My wife could not walk across the floor when she began to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Now she can walk quite a little ways, and do some light work."

HIP-JOINT DISEASE.

MRS. IDA M. STRONG, of *Ainsworth, Ind.*, writes: "My little boy had been troubled with hip-joint disease for two years. When he commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' he was confined to his bed, and could not be moved without suffering great pain. But now, thanks to your 'Discovery,' he is able to be up all the time, and can walk with the help of crutches. He does not suffer any pain, and can eat and sleep as well as any one. It has only been about three months since he commenced using your medicine. I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude for the benefit he has received through you."

A TERRIBLE AFFLICTION.

Skin Disease.—The "Democrat and News," of *Cambridge, Maryland*, says: "MRS. ELIZA ANN POOLE, wife of Leonard Poole, of *Williamsburg, Dorchester Co., Md.*, has been cured of a bad case of Eczema by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The disease appeared first in her feet, extended to the knees, covering the whole of the lower limbs from feet to knees, then attacked the elbows and became so severe as to prostrate her. After being treated by several physicians for a year or two she commenced the use of the medicine named above. She soon began to mend and is now well and hearty. Mrs. Poole thinks the medicine has saved her life and prolonged her days."

Mr. T. A. AYRES, of *East New Market, Dorchester County, Md.*, vouches for the above facts.

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest Coughs it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

It rapidly builds up the system, and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

Consumption.—MRS. EDWARD NEWTON, of *Harrowsmith, Ont.*, writes: "You will ever be praised by me for the remarkable cure in my case. I was so reduced that my friends had all given me up, and I had also been given up by two doctors. I then went to the best doctor in these parts. He told me that medicine was only a punishment in my case, and would not undertake to treat me. He said I might try Cod liver oil if I liked, as that was the only thing that could possibly have any curative power over consumption so far advanced. I tried the Cod liver oil as a last treatment, but I was so weak I could not keep it on my stomach. My husband, not feeling satisfied to give me up yet, though he had bought for me everything he saw advertised for my complaint, procured a quantity of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took only four bottles, and, to the surprise of everybody, am to-day doing my own work, and am entirely free from that terrible cough which harrassed me night and day. I have been afflicted with rheumatism for a number of years, and now feel so much better that I believe, with a continuation of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I will be restored to perfect health. I would say to those who are failing a prey to that terrible disease consumption, do not do as I did, take everything else first; but take the 'Golden Medical Discovery' in the early stages of the disease, and thereby save a great deal of suffering and be restored to health at once. Any person who is still in doubt, need but write me, inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply, when the foregoing statement will be fully substantiated by me."

GIVEN UP TO DIE.

Ulcer Cured.—ISAAC E. DOWNS, Esq., of *Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y.* (P. O. Box 28), writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured my daughter of a very bad ulcer located on the thigh. After trying almost everything without success, we procured three bottles of your 'Discovery,' which healed it up perfectly." Mr. Downs continues:

Consumption and Heart Disease.—"I also wish to thank you for the remarkable cure you have effected in my case. For three years I had suffered from that terrible disease, consumption, and heart disease. Before consulting you I had wasted away to a skeleton; could not endure rest, and many times wished to die to be out of my misery. I then consulted you, and you told me you had hopes of curing me, but it would take time. I took five months' treatment in all. The first two months I was almost discouraged; could not perceive any favorable symptoms, but the third month I began to pick up in flesh and strength. I cannot now recite how, step by step, the signs and realities of returning health gradually but surely developed themselves. To-day I tip the scales at one hundred and sixty, and am well and strong."

WASTED TO A SKELETON.

Our principal reliance in curing Mr. Downs' terrible disease was the "Golden Medical Discovery."

BLEEDING FROM LUNGS.

JOSEPH F. MCFARLAND, Esq., *Athens, La.*, writes: "My wife had frequent bleeding from the lungs before she commenced using your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She has not had any since its use. For some six months she has been feeling so well that she has discontinued it."

Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

PAINT YOUR BUGGY for ONE DOLLAR

By using COIT'S ONE-COAT BUGGY PAINT. Paint Friday, run it to Church Sunday. Six Fashionable Shades: Black, Maroon, Vermilion, Olive Lake, Brewster and Wagon Green. No Varnishing necessary. Dries hard with a high Gloss. Tip top for Chairs, Furniture, Sulky Carriages, Front Doors, store Fronts, etc. Will send enough to paint your Buggy upon receipt of One Dollar, and warrant it to wear. Discount to the Trade. COIT & CO., 206 & 208 Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

Worship with no master but God; no creed but truth; no service but love, and we have nothing to fear.

Woman's Face.

"What furniture can give such finish to a room, as a tender woman's face," asks George Elliott. Not any, we are happy to answer, provided the glow of health tempers the tender expression. The pale, anxious, bloodless face of the consumptive, or the evident sufferings of the dyspeptic, induce feelings of sorrow and grief on our part and compel us to tell them of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the sovereign remedy for consumption and other diseases of the respiratory system as well as dyspepsia and other digestive troubles. Sold everywhere.

Hypocrites are beings of darkness disguised in garments of light.

Best Goods are Put in Smallest Parcels.

The old proverb is certainly true in the case of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are little, sugar-wrapped parcels, scarcely larger than mustard seeds; containing as much cathartic power as is done up in the biggest, most repulsive looking pill. Unlike the big pills, however, they are mild and pleasant in their operation—do not produce griping pains, nor render the bowels costive after using.

Words are oftener the substitute than the vehicle of thought.

Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, radically cured. Address, with 10 cents in stamps for book, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Shun bad gains, these losses in disguise.

Fortune's Favorites

are those who court fortune—those who are always looking out for and investigating the opportunities that are offered. Send your address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and they will mail you free, full particulars about work that you can do while living at home, wherever you are located, and earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards. Capital not required. You are started free. Both sexes. All ages. Some have earned over $50 in a single day. All is new.

THE quality of the food eaten by a cow always influences the milk. Certain foods eaten by animals will change the quality of the flesh and even the bone. It pays, especially in the making of high-class butter and cheese, that attention be given to the food eaten as well as to the manipulation of the milk.

Small fly-wheels, cast hollow and loaded with lead, is a foreign notion new in this country. They afford the same centrifugal power of a large wheel, cost less, and take up less room.

We mount to fortune by several steps, but requires only one to come down.

An electric light plant is being established at Rome, with a total of 12,000 incandescent lamps.

The Latest and Most Powerful Story of Army Society Life, entitled

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By Capt. CHARLES KING, U. S. A., Author of "The Colonel's Daughter," "Marion's Faith" "Kitty's Conquest," etc.

"The most glowing and impressive production of this fascinating American writer. In presentation of love and adventure, and description of frontier life, the story is unexcelled."

Mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, 715 and 717 Market Street, Philadelphia.

$1000 Reward for any case of Kidney Troubles, Nervous Debility, Mental or Physical Weakness that Botanic Nerve Bitters fail to cure. 50c. Herb Medicine Co., 15 N. 13th St., Phila., Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous success. Insane Persons Restored by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Fevers, Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE After all others fail consult **Dr. LOBB** 329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa. 20 years experience in all SPECIAL diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours: 11 a. m. till 2, and 7 to 8 evenings.

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OPIUM Habit Cured. Treatment sent on trial. HUMANE REMEDY CO., LAFAYETTE, Ind.

OAKLAWN The Great Nursery of **PERCHERON HORSES.** 200 Imported Brood Mares Of Choicest Families.

LARGE NUMBERS, All Ages, both Sexes, IN STOCK.

300 to 400 IMPORTED ANNUALLY from France, all recorded with extended pedigrees in the Percheron Stud Books. The Percheron is the only draft breed of France possessing a stud book that has the support and endorsement of the French Government. Send for 120-page Catalogue, Illustrations by ROSA BONHEUR. M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois.

PENSIONS to Soldiers & Heirs. Send stamp for directions. O. L. BINGHAM, Washington, D. C.

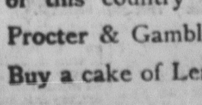
RUPTURE Cured guaranteed by Dr. J. H. Mayer. Does all cases. No operation or detention from business; tested by thousands of cures. Office 811 Arch St., Phila. Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 2722 N. 16th St., 5 to 7 P. M., & Sunday 8 to 11 A. M. Advice free

AGENTS WANTED for the LIFE OF HENRY WARD BEECHER by THOS. W. KNOX. An Authentic and Complete History of his Life and Work from the Cradle to the Grave. Outsells all others 10 to 1. The BEST and CHEAPEST. Splendidly illustrated. Sells like wildfire. Distance no hindrance for we pay the freight and give Extra Terms. Send for circular. Address HARTFORD PUB. CO., Hartford, Conn.

MEDICAL OFFICES, 206 N. Second St., Philada., Formerly Drs. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK. Established 40 years. For the cure of all Special DISEASES OF MEN, including VARICOCELE, Etc. Call or write and be cured by a Graduate of Jefferson College, with Hospital experience. Hours, 8 to 2, 6 to 9. Closed Sundays.

HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER PACKAGES, 25c. Makes 5 gallons of a delicious, sparkling temperance beverage, strengthens and purifies the blood. Its purity and delicacy of flavor commend it to all. Sold everywhere. TRY IT.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND **SLICKER** The Best Waterproof Coat.



The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

Why did the Women

of this country use over *thirteen million* cakes of Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap in 1886?

Buy a cake of Lenox and you will soon understand why.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., MAY 4, 1887.

1887.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Bellefonte	N W	H Y Stitzer,
	S W	Edward Brown, Jr,
	W W	James Schofield,
Howard Boro		A Weber,
Milesburg Boro		A C Witherite,
Millheim Boro		A A Frank,
Centre Hall Boro		D J Meyers,
Philipsburg	1st W	C G Herlinger.
	2d W	Henry Lehman,
	3d W	A J Graham,
Unionville Boro		A J Greist,
Benner twp		Thomas Frazier,
Boggs twp, N P		Milligan Walker,
do W P		H L Harvey,
do E P		Anson Dougherty,
Burnside twp		John I Williams,
College twp		David Brickley,
Curtin twp		Henry Krebs,
Ferguson twp E P		Frank Bowersox,
do W P		Hiram Grove,
Gregg twp S P		Josiah Rossman
do N P		William Keen,
Haines twp E P		George M Keister,
do W P		William Bailey,
Half Moon twp		Frank E Welland,
Harris twp		John Glenn,
Howard twp		Wm Irwin,
Huston twp		Wm Gardner,
Liberty twp		John Ishler,
Marion twp		A N Corman,
Miles twp		J C Eckley,
Patton twp		Wm H Kreamer,
Penn twp		F A Foreman,
Potter twp N P		W W Royer,
do S P		J M Clarr,
Rush twp, S P		John Howe,
do N P		Andrew Lucas,
Snow Shoe W P		James Reeding,
do E P		Wm Woods,
Spring twp		Wm Calderwood,
Taylor twp		John H Beck,
Walker twp		G J Woodring,
Worth twp		Charles McGarvey.
Union twp		

H. Y. STITZER, Secretary. JAMES A. McCLAIN Chairman.

If any county can show up more faithful work by its board of commissioners than Centre county—trot 'em out. Without any disparagement of good work done by the preceeding board.

AN END TO BONE SCRAPING

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by all druggists.

The Pittsburg *Post* thinks if, as predicted, the new railroads to be laid in the United States in 1887 will aggregate 21,347 miles—there having been 1,000 miles laid during the three winter months—we will have one of the biggest business revivals and booms this year on record. The greatest number of miles of new railway ever built in this country in any one year was in 1882, when 11,596 miles were added to the railray mileage. Everyone remembers that 1882 was a remarkably busy year. It run the iron and steel industries to their utmost, caused great additions, and that will be the story of 1887.

GOOD RESULTS IN EVERY CASE.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs: had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery.

Trial Bottle free at all Drug Stores.

From all sections come cheering reports of good prospects for business and new life infusing into all branches of industry. Only for farmers the outlook is somewhat blue with poor crops and low prices. The tax laws should be so amended as to give the agriculturists some relief.

——For summer silks, satin rhadimaes, summer silk and China silk, go to Lyon & Co.

——For all wool cheviot checks and silk mixed cloths, of the best quality, at the lowest price, you will find Lyon & Co., just the place.

——Boy's school suits, $2.50 and up at Lyon & Co.

——Men's working shoes as low as 85c and better goods at slightly higher prices

LYON & CO.

It is predicted that the Star of Bethlehem will appear this year for the sixth time since the birth of Christ. This star is said to appear directly north of the North Star, and is said to be visible in its dazzling light at noonday. It is a solar orb, many times the magnitude of our sun whose orbit is yet uncalculated by an astronomer.

— Carpets of every grade, style and price, an entire new stock, largest and handsomest in the county, at S. & A. Loebs.

——All kinds of house furnishing goods, best assortment ever brought to Centre county, and at a bargain, at S. & A. Loebs.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

We have now on hand our full line of spring and summer cassimeres for merchant tailoring, which we are prepared to manufacture into suits at very low prices. We have secured the valuable services of Mr. Jackson, the well known Bee-Hive cutter. He needs no special recommendation, as he has been known here for 14 years or more. We are determined not to be undersold and guarantee all goods to fit or no sale. We claim nothing beyond the fact that we give perfect satisfaction to all who deal with us. Give us a call and be convinced,

Yours truly,
SAMUEL LEWIN.

P. S. Call and see our ready made clothing. Children's suits from $1 00 to $5.50, good, all wool goods. Men's suits in proportionate prices. Be sure to give us a call. S. LEWIN.

1887.

Wm. Wolf & SON.

SPRING and Summer Opening

)—0—(

The junior member of our firm has been to the Eastern markets selecting a

NEW STOCK,

of goods for our SPRING and SUMMER TRADE.

Great care and a large amount of time was spent in search of goods that we are confident will suit our customers.

Special effort was made to get the very latest styles and the most fashionable for this season. We can show you some rare novelties as well as good bargains in

DRESS GOODS,

and

SPRING SUITINGS

We have fine China Silk, which is cheaper and more durable than Summer Silks, fine line of Seersuckers, Foreign and Domestic Ginghams, plain, striped, lace-striped, and blocked White Goods. Double width Cotton and Wool Suitings at 25 cts.

Gent's Furnishing Goods, in the latest styles. Gauze and Lisle thread underware, etc., etc.

Come and see our New Goods.

Respectfully Yours,

Wm. Wolf & SON.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT FOR 1887.

	Class.	Amount.
Armstrong Bros., Lemont, grain and coal	12	13 25
Auman, N A, Millheim, merchant	14	7 75
Adams, Joseph & Co., Milesburg, merchant	13	10 75
Adams, T. F., Milesburg, merchant	13	10 75
Addleman & Ratowsky, Philipsburg, merchants	11	15 75
Barnes, H. I., Boalsburg, merchant	13	10 75
Beck, Henry, Madisonburg, merchant	14	7 75
Bartholomew, W. H., Centre Hall, merchant	12	13 25
Beck, William, Boalsburg, merchant	14	7 75
Brown, Henry, Hublersburg, merchant	14	7 75
Brown, Lawrence L., Bellefonte, grain and coal	11	15 75
Bairfoot & Wetzel, Bellefonte, stationery	14	7 75
Bayard, Walter, Bellefonte, drugs	14	7 75
Blair, F. P., Bellefonte, jeweler	14	7 75
Bauer, V. J. & Co., Bellefonte, grocers	13	10 75
Brachbill, W. R., Bellefonte, furniture	14	7 75
Brown, A. J. & Co., Bellefonte, music store	14	7 75
Blackford, George, Bellefonte, cigars and tobacco	14	7 75
Bellefonte Iron & Nail Co. Limited, Bellefonte, merchants	11	15 75
Boak Bros., Snow Shoe, merchants	12	13 25
Budinger, T. B., Snow Shoe, merchants	14	7 75
Barber, G. F. & Co., Philipsburg, hardware	13	10 75
Biddle, W. M., Philipsburg, grocer	14	7 75
Burchfield, W. E., Philipsburg, novelty	14	7 75
Brinton, Duncan & Barnes, Philipsburg, merchants	10	20 75
Bunnell & Aikens, Bellefonte, music store	13	10 75
Beezer, Mrs. Maggie, Administratrix, Bellefonte, distiller	8	25 75
Boggs, A. T., Milesburg, merchant	14	7 75
Cornman, H P, Oak Hall, merchant	14	7 75
Campbell, E C, Millheim, merchant	14	7 75
Cook, Robert, Howard, merchant	14	7 75
Curtin & Co., Roland, merchants	12	13 25
Cunningham, F D, Bellefonte, cigars and tobacco	14	7 75
Cunningham, F D, Bellefonte, pool	1	30 75
Cook, C E & Co., Bellefonte, coal and lumber	14	7 75
Cruse, A J, Bellefonte, cigars and tobacco	14	7 75
Camp, W R, Bellefonte, furniture	14	7 75
Ceader, Joseph, Bellefonte, confections	14	7 75
Crissman, S S, Philipsburg, drugs	12	13 25
Centre Mining Co Limited, Penna. Furnace, merchants	13	10 75
Chaney & Thompson, Port Matilda, merchants	13	10 75
Crider, P B & Son, Bellefonte, merchants	14	7 75
Campbell, Charles, Philipsburg, pool and billiards	3	50 75
Co-operative Store Co., Limited, Philipsburg, merchants	10	20 75
Dale & Co., Centre Hall, merchants	14	7 75
Dorman, S F, Zion, merchants	14	7 75
Durham Bros, Coburn, merchants	13	10 75
Davis, E A & Son, Philipsburg, jewelers	14	7 75
Dale, Homer & Co, Philipsburg, clothing	13	10 75
Ewing A G, Penna. Furnace, merchant	13	10 75
Eisenhuth, Jacob, Millheim, drugs	14	7 75
Else, C H, Milesburg, drugs	14	7 75
Everett, C A, Lemont, drugs	14	7 75
Eby, N W, Woodward, distiller	8	25 75
Emerick, J S, Wolf's Store, merchant	14	7 75
Erhard & Shuey, Bellefonte, grocers	13	10 75
Ewing, J S, Snow Shoe, drugs	14	7 75
Fisher, J B, Penn Hall, merchant	13	10 75
Foster, W L, Lemont, merchant	13	10 75
Fauble, M, Bellefonte, clothing	14	7 75
Frank, I, Bellefonte, merchant	14	7 75
Fleck, H M, Philipsburg, grocer	14	7 75
Feistal, A R, Philipsburg, jeweler	14	7 75
Faulkner, C A, Philipsburg, pool table	1	30 75
Goheen, J C & Bro., Rock Spring merchants	14	7 75
Goheen, J C & Bro., Rock Spring merchants	13	10 75
Gray, R J P, Stormstown merchant	12	13 25
Griffin, J H, Stormstown, merchant	14	7 75
Goodhart, S H, Hublersburg, merchant	14	7 75
Green, F Potts Bellefonte, drugs	13	10 75
Guggenheimer, Isaac Bellefonte, merchant	14	7 75
Garman, D & Son, Bellefonte, merchants	13	10 75
Graham & Son, Bellefonte, boots and shoes	14	7 75
Glenn, D M Bellefonte, news depot, cigars and tobacco	14	7 75
Gray, J F, Benore, merchant	14	7 75
Grenoble, I J, Oak Hall, grain	14	7 75
Gramley, T F, Oak Hall, grain and coal	14	7 75
Grenoble, I J Spring Mills merchant	12	13 25
Grenoble, Bartges & Co Limited, Coburn grain and coal	12	13 25
Griest, A J, Fleming merchant	12	13 25
Griest, T E, Fleming, merchant	13	10 75
Gingrey, John, Julian merchant	14	7 74
Gilliland & Tobin, Snow Shoe merchant	14	7 75
Grauer, William Snow Shoe, merchant	12	13 25
George M E, Philipsburg, drugs	12	13 25
Ganoe, J A & Co., Philipsburg, notions	14	13 25
Gray, I Y, Philipsburg, merchant	8	30 75
Glenn, E A & Co., Centre Hall, merchants	14	7 75
Harper Bros., Bellefonte, merchants	12	13 25
Hoover & Goss, Hannah, merchants	14	7 75
Harper, Thos. Aaronsburg merchant	14	7 75
Hick, John, Millheim, pool and billiards	2	40 75
Harper & Kreamer, Centre Hall, merchants	13	10 75
Harter, William, Rebersburg, merchant	12	13 50
Hass, Mrs. L. Bellefonte, brewer	8	25 75
Holmes Mrs. M. E. Milesburg, merchant	14	7 75
Hibler John, Milesburg, merchant	14	7 75
Hoover, J W, Fleming, merchant	13	10 75
Hess, J G, Pine Grove, merchant	14	7 75
Hess & Erb, Pine Grove, merchants	14	7 75
Harris, James, & Co. Bellefonte, hardware	10	20 75
Harper, Jared, Bellefonte, grocer	13	10 75
Hoffer, C U, Bellefonte, merchant	13	10 75
Harris, John, Bellefonte, drugs	14	7 75
Hicks, H K & Bro. Bellefonte, hardware	10	20 75
Homer, N H, Philipsburg, grocer	14	7 75
Hess, William, Philipsburg, grocer	14	7 75
Herman, George, Philipsburg, grocer	14	7 75
Hoover, Hughes & Co. Philipsburg, merchants	12	13 25
Haworth, G W, Philipsburg, confectionery	14	7 75
Hirlinger, C G, Philipsburg, clothing	12	13 25
Harper, A W, Philipsburg, grocer	14	7 75
Hale, J M & Co. Philipsburg, hardware	11	15 75
Hoffer H O, Philipsburg, confectionery	14	7 75
Hirsh, F, Retort, merchant	13	10 75
Haag, Gotlieb, Pleasant Gap, distiller	8	25 75
Hosterman, F O, Fiedler, merchant	13	10 75
Irvin, Daniel, Julian, merchant	13	10 75
Joseph Bros. & Co. Bellefonte, merchants	8	30 75
Jacobs, C. H. Bellefonte, confectionery	14	7 75
Jones, A. Philipsburg, hardware	11	15 75
Jackson, R. A. Retort, merchant	12	13 25
Jenkins & Gilmour, Philipsburg, merchants	14	7 75
Kauffman, D. S. & Co. Millheim, merchants	13	10 75
Kunes, J. I. Blanchard, merchants	13	10 75
Kessler & Fryberger, Philipsburg, merchants	8	30 75
Long, Samuel, Farmers' Mills, restaurant	5	50 75
Lucas Bros. Howard, merchants	13	10 75
Lauth, B. Mrs. Howard, merchant	12	13 25
Loeb, S. & A. Bellefonte, merchants	9	25 75
Lewin, S. Bellefonte, clothing	13	10 75
Ludwig, William, Bellefonte, grocer	14	7 75
Lyon & Co. Bellefonte, merchants	8	30 75
Lucas, William, Snow Shoe merchant	14	7 75
Lucas, J. T. Moshannon, merchant	14	7 75
Long, J. D. Spring Mills, merchant	13	10 75
Leathers & Co. Fleming, merchants	13	10 75
Lehmens, William, Philipsburg, merchant	11	15 75
Lehman, Joseph, Philipsburg, merchant	13	10 75
M'Cormick Bros. Centre Hall, furniture	14	7 75
Mattern Store Co. Limited, Buffalo Run, merchants	14	7 75
Mattern Store Co. Benore, merchants	13	10 75
Meiss, G. R. Tusseyville merchant	14	7 75
Musser, J. H. & Son, Millheim, boots and shoes	14	7 75
Musser & Smith: Millheim, merchants	13	10 75
Musser, W. S. Millheim hotel	5	50 75
Meyer, G. J. & Son, Coburn, merchants	14	7 75
Musser, M. M. Aaronsburg, merchants	13	10 75
Meyer, D. J, Centre Hall, hotel	5	50 75
Muiray, J. D. Centre Hall, drugs	14	7 75
Meyer, G. J. & Son, Linden Hall, grain and coal	14	7 75
Mann, J. F. & Co. Axeman, merchants	13	10 75
Miller, Mrs. S. E Walker, merchant	14	7 75
Maore, H. A. Howard, merchant	14	7 75
Miles, W. B. & Son, Milesburg, merchants	13	10 75
McCalmont & Co. Bellefonte, Farmers supply store	12	13 25
Moyer, A. C. & Bro. Bellefonte, grocers	12	13 25
McFarlane, J. Kyle & Co. Bellefonte, hardware	10	20 75
McMillen, C. G. Bellefonte, pool	1	30 75
Mingle, A. C. Bellefonte, boots and shoes	14	7 75
Montgomery & Co. Bellefonte, merchant tailoring	14	7 75
Meese, John, Bellefonte grocer	12	13 25
McCoy & Linn, Milesburg, merchants	12	13 25
Munson, C. & Sons, Philipsburg, merchants	12	13 25
Munson, R. E. Philipsburg, furniture	14	7 75
McClellan, W. A. Madisonburg, merchant	14	7 75
Miller, W. R. Sandy Ridge, merchant	11	15 75
Meyers, T. J. Philipsburg, merchant	14	7 75
Noll, W. H. & Bro. Pleasant Gap, merchants	13	10 75
Neff, Mrs. S. & Son, Milesburg, merchants	14	7 75
Nutall, John, & Co. Philipsburg, merchants	13	10 75
O'Bryan, James, Bellefonte, pool and billiards	4	60 75
Pierpont, James, Stormstown, merchant	13	10 75
Philips, W. H. Aaronsburg, merchant	13	10 75
Pringle, S. R. Fort Matilda, merchant	14	7 75
Parker, George E. Philipsburg, stationery	14	7 75
Pealer, William, Spring Mills, merchant	13	10 75
Peck & Son, Nittany, merchant	14	7 75
Quigley, J. A. Blanchard, merchant	13	10 75
Rhoads, Daniel, Loveville, merchant	13	10 75
Rider, M. Guyer, merchant	14	7 75
Reiley, Thomas, Boalsburg, merchant	14	7 75
Royer & Frank, Rebersburg, merchants	12	13 25
Ross, J. H. Linden Hall, merchant	13	10 75
Robb, William, Romola, merchant	14	7 75
Reese, A. W. Port Matilda, merchant	14	7 75
Ross, J. I. Pine Grove, merchant	14	7 75
Richards, F. C. Bellefonte, jeweler	14	7 75
Rhoads, W. S. Philipsburg, drugs	14	7 75
Riddles, Walter & Bro. Philipsburg, grocer	14	7 75
Ryman E. A. Philipsburg merchant	14	7 75
Russ, John Philipsburg, merchant	14	7 75
Smith, Martin, Guyer, merchant	14	7 75
Stuart, James, Boalsburg merchant	14	7 75
Swartz, S. M. Tusseyville merchant	14	7 75
Strohm, Michael, Centre Hill, merchant	14	7 75
Shafer H. G. Millheim, tavern	5	50 75
Spigelmyer, G. R. Spring Mills, merchant	13	10 75
Spigelmyer, J. Millheim, merchant	13	10 75
Snook, J. W. Millheim, merchant	12	13 25
Stover, J. W. Millheim, merchant	14	7 75
Snyder, M. D. College merchant	14	7 75
Stuart J. W. College, merchant	13	10 75
Shuey, E. M. Houserville, merchant	14	7 75
Solt David, Zion, merchant	14	7 75
Shafer, B. F. & Son, Nittany, merchants	14	7 75
Schenck, J. Howard, merchant	13	10 75
Singer, William & Co. Blanchard, merchant	14	7 75
Sneder, B. F. Wingate, merchant	14	7 75
Smith, A. V. Bellefonte, grocer	13	10 75
Sourbeck J. D. Bellefonte, grocer	14	7 75
Shreyer, H. H. Bellefonte carpets	14	7 75
Stitzer, H. Y. Bellefonte, book store	14	7 75
Stewart & Davies, Snow Shoe, merchants	13	10 75
Swires & Homer, Philipsburg, merchants	13	10 75
Sankey & Helmach, Philipsburg, merchants	13	10 75
Switzer, L. J. & K. Philipsburg, stationery	14	7 75
Stuart, H. S. Philipsburg, furnitnre	14	7 75
Schoonover, J. N. Philipsburg, boots and shoes	14	7 75
Smith, Cal, Philipsburg, grocer	14	7 75
Sechler & Co. Bellefonte, grocers	11	15 75
Thompson & Smith, Potters, Potters Mills, merchants	14	7 75
Thompson & Co. Lemont, merchants	13	10 75
Twitmire, W. T. Bellefonte stoves and tinware	14	7 75
Thompson, S. U. Bellefonte, merchant tailoring	14	7 75
Taylor, Robert, Philipsburg, distiller	8	25 75
Trimble, A. E. Philipsburg, confectionery	14	7 75
Troxell I. N. & Co. Philipsburg, merchants	7	40 75
Van Valin, O. W. & Co. Coburn, distiller	8	25 75
Vonada, R. F. Coburn, merchant	13	10 75
Whitmer & Lincoln, Coburn, grain and coal	12	13 25
Wolf, R. M. Woodward, merchant	13	10 75
Wolf, William & Son, Centre Hall, merchants	12	13 25
Weber, B. & Son, Howard, merchants	13	10 75
Williams, S. H. Martha, merchant	14	7 75
Woodring, G. F. & Co. Port Matilda, merchants	14	7 75
Waite, J. S. & Co. Bellefonte, implements	13	10 75
Williams, S. H. Bellefonte, wall-paper	14	7 75
Wilkinson, W. H. Bellefonte, crockery	13	10 75
Whiteman, J. D. Bellefonte, merchant	14	7 75
Withes & Huffington, Philipsburg, merchants	9	25 75
Wolf, E. F. Spring Mills, confectionery	14	7 75
Wetzel, J. B. Moshannon, merchant	14	7 75
Yearick, Thos. Aaronsburg, merchant	14	7 75
Yearick Bros., Hublersburg, merchant	14	7 75
Yearick, U. W. D. & Bro., Walker, merchants	14	7 75

An appeal will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in Bellefonte, on the 28th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1887, between the hours of nine and three o'clock, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

A. G. ARCHEY, Appraiser.

WE "MADE A BREAK" BUT NOT A BAD ONE.

WE RECENTLY MADE A BREAK FROM OUR ORDINARY LINE OF GOODS, WE HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN SECURING THE AGENCY FOR CENTRE COUNTY FOR THE

CELEBRATED PATTERSON ORGAN,

WHICH IS ONE OF THE FINEST TONED INSTRUMENTS IN THE MARKET. ANOTHER FEATURE IS THAT WE GUARANTEE IT TO BE THE BEST FOR THE MONEY. EXAMINE IT YOURSELF. WE CONSTANTLY HAVE ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

FINE SILVERWARE, GOLD PENS, PENCILS, RINGS

PINS, CHARMS, HAINS, GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES A FULL

Line of Silverware, Spoons, Forks, Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Revolvers,

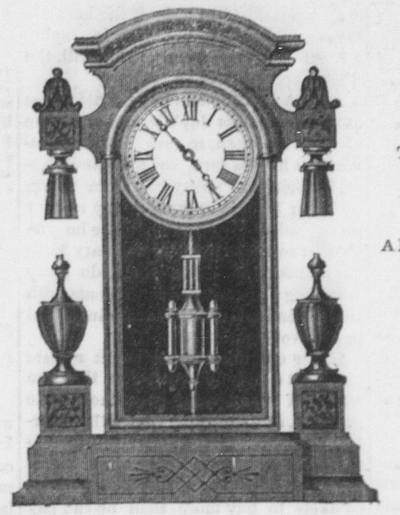
SEWING MACHINES,

We have the Agency for and keep in stock the DAVIS, NEW HOME, and others, with all the mondern improvements and attachments adapted for dress makers or the home. Nothing would please your wife better than an easy running machine.

LAMPS, — LAMPS,

We carry a complete line of Hanging Lamps. We have the Agency for the Incandescent Lamp, which we claim gives a stronger and better light than any Lamp in the market. New invention.

Come and see our Holiday Goods. All goods warranted.



WATCHES,

We have in stock all of the leading Watches made in this country. We have

THE ELGIN,
THE ROCKFORD,
THE WALTHAM,
AND ALL AMERICAN WATCHES

CLOCKS,

We claim that we have the completest line of Clocks ever opened in Centre co. We have small and large with handsome cases. We can give you anything you want in this line at exceptionally low prices.

E. A. GLENN & CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

Next door to Hotel *J. Q. A. Kennedy, Manager,*

H. K. HICKS & BRO. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A,

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Oils, Paints,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

FREIGHT MUST BE LOADED AT BELLEFONTE BY 10 A. M.

EXPRESS ANY TIME UP TO TRAIN TIME.

COME TO SEE US.

We have the largest stock at the lowest prices of any store in our line of business in Centre county. Now that you have a Railroad through the valley and Telephone Connection direct to our store, it will more than pay you to order from us. We guarantee prompt shipments and the lowest prices for the best goods. When you can save money you will certainly take advantage of this opportunity. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

THIRTY DAYS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

Our positive terms are CASH Thirty days to responsible parties.

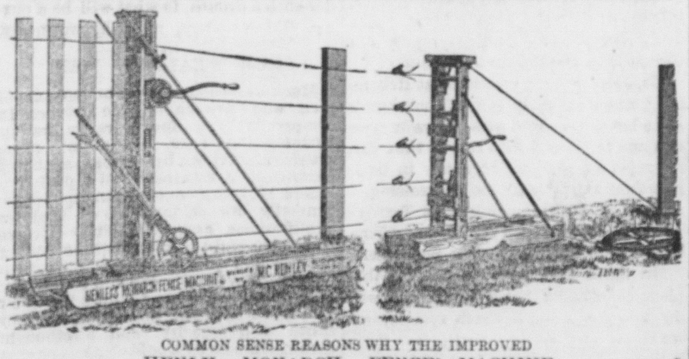
Remember the only agency for the SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS.

Glass, Iron,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

H. K. HICKS & BRO. H. K. HICKS & BRO

apr1y



COMMON SENSE REASONS WHY THE IMPROVED

HENLY MONARCH FENCE MACHINE

IS THE BEST AND HAS NO EQUAL.

1 Because the wire is stretched the full length of the field before the weaving is commenced.

2 Because any sized wire can be used, and either 2, 3, 4, or 5 double strands can be used, weaving all with equal facility.

3 Because any size, length, or style of picket, or slat, or board, can be used, weaving fancy iron pickets equally well and solid.

4 Because it will make a fence over rough and uneven ground, or up and down hill alike, making as good a fence as on even, level ground; and the machine being adjustable, the pickets are all woven plumb.

5 Because the Monarch machine stretches the wire tighter, thus making the strongest and best wire and picket fence.

6 Because any one, man or boy, can operate it, and there are no parts to get out of order and repair.

7 Because it is made of the best materials, and, with proper care, will last a life-time.

8 Because the price is within the reach of every farmer.

9 Because it is the only machine that forces the slat or picket firmly against the wire, thus securing the slat in such a solid and and permanent manner that it cannot be pulled out, and breakage is impossible.

10 Because the fence made by this machine will turn all kinds of stock, and is much stronger than any barb wire fence, and completely obviates all danger of injury to stock.

11 Because by weaving past the post, and fastening the wire strands to the posts with staples, and not nailing the slats to posts, thus keeping the wood parts from coming in contact with each other, it will not hold the moisture or rot. This is a very important matter, as all boards in board fences soon rot off at post, and occasion continued expense for repair.

12 Because all kinds of old material can be used for making new fence.

13 Because it makes the handsomest, best, strongest, and most durable fence, and is the only first-class, practical fence machine in the world.

For prices of machines, fence material, or territory, address,

SHIRES & KENNEDY,

Manufacturers Agents for Pennsylvania and New York CENTRE HALL PA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Jan. 30, 1887.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25	p m
	"	Harrisburg	3 30	a m
	"	Montandon	5 36	a m
	"	Williamsport	7 10	a m
	"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
	"	Lock Haven	7 58	a m
	"	Renovo	8 50	a m
	arr at	Erie	4 00	p m
NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
	"	Harrisburg	8 10	a m
	"	Montandon	10 12	a m
	"	Williamsport	11 10	a m
	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10	p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	7 40	a m
	"	Harrisburg	11 25	a m
	"	Montandon	1 14	a m
	arr at	Williamsport	2 15	p m
	"	Lock Haven	3 30	p m
	"	Renovo	4 30	p m
	"	Kane	8 35	p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50	p m
	"	Harrisburg	3 45	p m
	"	Montandon	5 54	p m
	"	Williamsport	7 10	p m
	"	Lock Haven	8 02	p m
	arr at	Renovo	9 00	p m
		(Sunday Train.		
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
	"	Harrisburg	7 40	a m
	"	Montandon	9 37	a m
	"	Williamsport	10 40	a m
	"	Lock Haven	11 33	a m
	arrives	Renovo	12 30	p m

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 05	a m
	"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
	"	Williamsport	8 15	a m
	"	Montandon	9 17	a m
	"	arr at Harrisburg	11 20	a m
	"	Philadelphia	3 15	p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 25	a m
	"	Renovo	10 20	a m
	"	Lock Haven	11 15	a m
	"	Williamsport	12 20	p m
	"	Montandon	1 22	p m
	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13	p m
	"	Philadelphia	6 50	p m
RENOVO A'C'N	leaves	Renovo	4 05	p m
	"	Lock Haven	5 05	p m
	"	Williamsport	6 20	p m
	"	Montandon	7 23	p m
	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30	p m
	"	Philadelphia	4 25	a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	2 45	p m
	"	Renovo	11 00	p m
	"	Lock Haven	11 58	p m
	"	Williamsport	1 25	a m
	"	Montandon	2 27	a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30	a m
	"	Philadelphia	8 25	a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.					Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M	
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45	
1 40	10 25	6 05	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35	
1 48		6 15	Biehl	8 51		5 22	
1 56		6 22	Vicksburg	8 45		5 15	
2 09		6 35	Millinburg	8 33		5 03	
2 27		6 48	Millmont	8 18		4 43	
2 37		7 00	Laurelton	8 10		4 30	
3 17		7 35	Paddy Mountain	7 35		3 48	
3 30		7 49	Coburn	7 23		3 30	
3 40		7 56	Zerby	7 15		3 23	
3 50		8 10	Rising Spring	7 06		3 15	
4 00		8 19	Penn Cave	6 58		3 07	
4 07		8 27	Centre Hall	6 50		3 00	
4 12		8 34	Gregg	6 43		2 53	
4 23		8 45	Linden Hall	6 36		2 45	
4 27		8 52	Oak Hall	6 30		2 37	
4 30		8 56	Lemont	6 25		2 31	
4 36		9 03	Dale Summit	6 20		2 25	
4 45		9 14	Pleasant Gap	6 09		2 12	
4 51		9 19	Axemann	6 04		2 05	
5 55		9 25	Bellefonte	6 00		2 00	

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

—WANTED.—About 400 bu. of good shelled corn within the next seven days, for which we will pay an advance over present market prices. Call on

KURTZ & SON.

—WANTED.—The undersigned wishes to purchase a number of shoats. Call at Centre Hall Roller Mill. tf A. HARTER.

LETTING.

Bids will be received until May 7th, for constructing a cistern—all complete—at the roller mill. Job to be guaranteed. For particulars apply to

KURTZ & SON.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of John N Dunkle, deceased, late of Gregg twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

M. L. RISHEL, Farmers Mills, Adm'r.

20ap6

RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE

don't cure anything but Rheumatism, but it cures that **every time.** It cured

SAM'L. BURNS, Lancaster, Pa.
MR. HARTMAN, SR., Bloomsburg, Pa.
MRS. REV. R. H. ROBINSON, Staunton, Va.
MRS. WM. MEHARG, 1520 Wylie St., Philadelphia.
J. F. NEWTON, Camden, N. J.
MRS. MARY CAFRON, Moorestown, N. J.
FRANZ MAKI, Manch Chunk, Pa.

EVERY BOX HAS BOTH TRADE MARKS AND SIGNATURE

Twice this Size.

None Genuine without this Signature and both Trade Marks.

For RHEUMATISM Only.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOX.

For complete information, **Descriptive Pamphlet,** with testimonials, **free.**

For sale by **all druggists.** If one or the other is not in position to furnish it to you, do not be persuaded to take anything else, but apply direct to the General Agents, **PFAELZER BROS. & CO. 819 & 821 Market Street, Philadelphia.**

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

HARPER & KREAMER

Centre Hall,

Have just opened in one of the Largest and Best Rooms in the Valley,

—A COMPLETE STOCK OF—

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,

HARDWARE.

OILS AND PAINTS
GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES.

COFFEES SUGARS, TEAS, FISH
SALT, TOBACCO, SEGARS,

EVERYTHING
KEPT IN A WELL REGULATED STORE.

ALL NEW GOODS.

We offer bargains unsurpassed in this COUNTY.

COME AND SEE US.

All kinds of Produce taken and Highest Market Prices Paid.

DESCHNER'S GUN STORE.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

A fine stock of

——POCKETKNIVES, SCISSORS,——

Razors and Razors Strops,
Revolvers,
Carving Knives and Forks,
Children's Knives, Forks and Spoons,

A fine lot of

FANCY ARTICLES,

NEW TOYS and DOLLS,

Musical Instruments, such as,

Violins, Guitars, Banjos
Mandolins, Fifes, Piccolos

Mouth Harmonicas, Accordeons,
in variety at

DESCHNER'S
GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORK
Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE!
dec22tf

CENTRE HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator families can at all times be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also bologna sausage. Next door to hotel; open day and evening.
14mav tf HENRY BOOZER.

JOB WORK.

Having added to our stock of material we are ready to do poster work, at low rates; Sale bills, large ½ sheet $1.25; and ¼ sheet, $1.00. All poster work in same proportion. Envelopes at $1 75 per 1000 Bill heads and statements $1.75 per 1000. Cash to accompany order.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

This Magazine portrays American thought and life from ocean to ocean, is filled with pure high-class literature, and can be safely welcomed in any family circle.

PRICE 25c. OR $3 A YEAR BY MAIL.

Sample Copy of current number mailed upon receipt of 25 cts.; back numbers, 15 cts.

Premium List with either.

Address:
R. T. BUSH & SON, Publishers,
130 & 132 Pearl St., N. Y.

GET UP CLUBS.

NO FURTHER DISTURBANCES.

No More Attempts at Lynching—No More Trouble Feared.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 2.—Everything is quiet about the jail and Court House square. The meeting agreed upon by the mob leaders did not materialize, and it is generally allowed that all danger of mob violence has passed. Turner and Patterson spent a miserable night. They refused to eat and could not sleep with any peace. They were called upon by two colored ministers, who endeavored to pacify them, but only partially succeeded. During the night the prisoners were visited by numerous citizens who out of curiosity wanted to see them and hear what they had to say. The men were in adjoining cells, and each could distinctly hear what the other said. When Turner was asked if Patterson was guilty he would reply in the affirmative, and Patterson never failed to reply that it was not true. A dispute would then follow, each swearing by all that was true and holy that he was right and the other wrong. Both prayed incessantly, and when the mob was fiercest they literally rolled on the floor in fear and agony. When the prisoners were told that the militia and gatling gun had appeared, they grew composed and rested under a feeling of safety.

The statement indicating that Patterson was able to prove an alibi is not generally believed. It is strongly contradictory of another story told by Patterson a few days ago, when he claimed that he had been assisting a lady to move at the time of the assault. This, upon investigation, was found to be totally false.

HAIL STORM IN MINNESOTA.

Four-Ounce Hail Stones—Considerable Damage Done—Snow in Utah.

ST. PAUL, May 2.—One of the severest rain and hail storms ever known here occurred late yesterday, lasting only fifteen minutes. An average of 150 window panes to the block were broken all over the city, and sidewalks were flooded and carried away. The state capitol and public buildings and churches were badly damaged. Hail stones weighing four ounces crushed through the skylight and landed on the stone floor of the Ryan hotel. One or two frame houses in the suburbs were overturned, and the damage by the storm is not less than $50,000.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 2.—A heavy snow storm which continued in squalls for about twelve hours, left the ground thoroughly soaked.

Tears For Bishop Binney.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, May 2.—A dispatch from New York announcing the sudden death there on Saturday evening of Bishop Binney. The bells of the various Episcopal churches were tolled, and the news quickly spread through the city. St. Luke's cathedral was draped in mourning and touching references to the deceased made by the clergy. Bishop Binney was for 36 years in the Episcopal office in this province, and at the time of his death was one of the oldest prelates in Canada occupying sees. As a prelate Bishop Binney had an eminently successful career, and his praise is on the lips of the people all over the diocese. As a citizen he did much to advance the public institutions of Halifax, and was a favorite with all classes and denominations.

Rural Sensation in Illinois.

GRENADA, Miss., April 30.—The Rev. C. F. Stiver, rector of the Episcopal church, of this city, was shot by Capt. W. P. Fowler, a leading member of the same church, and died soon after. The assault took place at Capt. Fowler's house, where the rector was boarding. The first shot was fired in his room, and he was followed to the door and shot again. The murdered man made an ante-mortem statement in which he said Fowler was justified in the shooting, and requested that he should not be prosecuted. Fowler refused to make any explanation. He is a traveling man and had just returned from a trip. It is alleged the rector had taken undue liberties with Mrs. Fowler, who complained to her husband on his return. The rector was young and popular. There is great excitement over the affair.

Brother Kills Brother.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 1.—A report comes from Gainesville of a shooting affray. As Charles Bailey was going home he was attacked by his own brother Ellie who shot him dead. Five shots were exchanged between the two brothers and the assaulting brother was dangerously wounded, a ball striking him in the left breast and lodged in the back just under the skin. Charley Bailey had threatened to kill his brother on sight. Bad blood has existed, according to report, between the two brothers for some time, and some say that Ellie was justified in killing his brother on account of the latter's threats.

Supposed to be Dynamite.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 2.—A car porter of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railroad, while at work in the Louisiana street yards about 10 o'clock Saturday morning, found a bomb, which is supposed to be a dynamite bomb. It is about 4 inches in diameter and 8 inches long, and to it was attached a fuse several feet long running through a cork. The attention of the company's detective was called to the matter, but he took the fuse only with him. The police of the second precinct have taken the matter in charge, although it has been kept very quiet.

Returned and Surrendered.

SARATOGA, May 2.—Ex-Chief of Police William F. Mahedy, against whom four indictments were found, two for perjury and two for misdemeanor, and who disappeared January 22 last, suddenly reappeared before County Judge Lamoreaux at Ballston Spa and surrendered himself.

He gave bail in $1,000 on each of the perjury indictments to the July term of Sessions. Mahedy is the officer who became involved in trouble in New York several months since in connection with the Laridon blackmail case.

A Triple Burning Accident.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 30.—A footman attempted to place a demijohn of brandy on a high shelf. He had set a candle at the foot of the ladder he was using, when the ladder slipped, and down he and the demijohn fell. The latter smashed, and the brandy catching fire, he was in a moment covered with flames, as were three women servants, who tried to rescue him. The unfortunate man and two of the women were so terribly burned that they died soon after in great agony.

Cattle to be Quarantined.

HELENA, May 2.—Gov. Leslie has issued a proclamation forbidding the importation of cattle from the states of Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Texas, Vermont, and the District of Columbia, except upon a certificate from the territorial veterinary surgeon that such cattle have been quarantined for 90 days and are free from disease.

DELUGED WITH LETTERS.

Mr. Powderly Gives Warning That He Cannot Answer Them All.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—In the *Journal of United Labor*, issued to-day, T. V. Powderly says:

All assemblies and members of the order are hereby officially notified that such correspondence as may reach my address between the 4th and 24th of May will not receive an answer. I will during the whole of that time be away from home, and will be at work in the interest of the order. When I return, the mail of each day as it comes will receive such attention as I may be able to give it. I will have no time to go over the pile that in spite of this notice will be sent in. I am literally deluged with letters. I have appealed to the order time and again not to send correspondence to me, but no notice is taken of my protest. If I drop everything now and take up the letters awaiting me, it will take one year of my time to reach the end of them. I must appeal no longer. From this time forth assemblies must correspond with the proper corresponding officer. If I continue to devote my whole time to correspondence I cannot do that for which I am elected. The order expects something more from its chief officer than playing the role of clerk. I get no time to think or act for the welfare of the general order. If you disregard this order and send letters to me I will simply turn them over to the general secretary. I have a more important mission to perform. I am pestered with invitations to attend banquets, entertainments, etc. I am besieged from every quarter to lecture. I will not take part in either banquets or entertainments, and I cannot attend to my legitimate duties and lecture. It will avail nothing to invite me. I will not go. My throat is not strong enough to speak in public. The order has grown and is growing stronger every day, but I am not growing and must have relief from unnecessary labor that I may perform my duties as general master workman.

LEGISLATORS AT WAR.

A Rhode Island Railroad Committee Proceeds from Words to Revolvers.

FALL RIVER, May 2.—The railroad committee of the Rhode Island legislature went over to Tiverton to see about locating a railroad from Tiverton to Little Compton. After a long walk over the proposed route they all adjourned to the Lawton House to hear argument for and against the new road. Peter Cook, a wealthy resident, who favors the plan, made a bitter speech, calling hard names and making many cutting allusions. At last Col. Alexander, owner of the hotel, got angry and, jumping to his feet, shouted, "You lie."

"Your word is not to be trusted," said Cook to the colonel. "I wouldn't trust any man who would set fire to his own house." Col. Alexander's house had just been burned, making this a heavy home thrust. He was very angry. He raised his heavy cane and plied it lustily over Mr. Cook's head until some of the committeemen restrained him. Revolvers were drawn, and the committee made a stampede. At last order was restored. The matter will be taken into the courts.

Discrimination in Spite of the Interstate.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The discriminations which have been made by the various passenger associations in the matter of granting reduced rates for certain conventions are arousing considerable comment. Among the organizations which met with a refusal are the hotel men's mutual benevolent association, which meets at Washington, D. C., next month; the medical society of Wisconsin, the Iowa medical association, the synod of the reformed Presbyterian church, the league of American wheelmen, the annual convention of wool growers, and a dozen other organizations which hold their conventions during the ensuing two months. On the other hand reduced rates have been granted to the numerous societies whose conventions will be but sparsely attended, and the charge is made that special discrimination has been manifested against the gatherings which seem likely to bring together a large number of people.

Desertion of Naval Apprentices.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 30.—A number of naval apprentices have deserted from the training ship Jamestown, but the lads cannot be of much value to Uncle Sam, as only $1—the smallest reward ever offered—is all that will be given for their return on board the ship.

Current Foreign Topics.

ROME, May 2.—Advices from Massowah say that General Saletta, the old Italian commander there, has proclaimed a land and sea blockade.

PARIS, May 2.—Among the dividends attracting attention here is that of 19 per cent. declared by the *Petit Journal* company, whose profits for the past year were $1,105,000. The company now claims a circulation of 1,000,000 copies daily.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.—The trial of the persons charged with plotting against the life of the czar has been concluded. All of the accused were found guilty. Seven were sentenced to death and the others to servitude for life.

It is reported here that the English and Russian Afghan Boundary Commissioners cannot agree.

The Czar has resolved to journey south notwithstanding adverse police reports. It is expected that he will start in a fortnight.

VENICE, May 2.—King Humbert unveiled a statue of Victor Emmanuel here. There were thousands of spectators present, and much enthusiasm was displayed.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Money on call 5 per cent.

	Closing Yesterday.	Closing To-day.
4½s, 1891, reg.	110¾	110¾
4½, 1891, con.	110¾	110¾
4s, 1907, reg.	129⅝	129⅝
4s, 1907, con.	129⅝	129⅝

STOCK MARKET.
CLOSING PRICES.

	Closing Yesterday	Closing To-day.
Canadian Pacific	64½	65¾
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	147	147
Central Pacific	——	43
Del. & Hudson	104¼	104¼
Del. Lack. & W.	137	137¾
Erie	33⅜	34⅛
Erie pref.	72⅜	73¾
Lake Shore	94⅜	95¾
Louis. & Nash.	67⅜	68¼
Michigan Central	91⅜	92
Missouri Pacific	108	108½
N. Y. & New Eng.	57½	58
N. J. Central	79⅜	81
N. Y. Cent. & Hud.	113⅜	113½
Northwestern	128	128¾
Oregon Navigation	102½	103
Pacific Mail	56⅜	56¾
Reading	——	45½
Rock Island	127¼	128½
St. Paul	117¾	92
Union Pacific	61⅝	62⅜
West. Union Tel.	76⅜	77

PRODUCE MARKET.

	May	June	July
Wheat	92¾	92½	92⅜
Corn	48	48¼	49½
Oats	34	34½	——

MERCHANTILE EXCHANGE.

Butter—Market steady. Creamery—Eastern 23a25c.; Western 22a24c.; Dairy—Imitation, 17a20c.; eastern, half-firkin tubs, 22a24c.; western, old 10a14c.; Factory—Fresh, 16a19c.; low grades, 5a7c.

Cheese—Market steady. New York cheddar, 13 a14c. Creamery—New York, part skims, 11a12c.

Eggs—Market steady. Fresh—Eastern firsts, 13½a13¾c.; western firsts, 13 a13½c.; southern firsts, 12a12½c.

THE RICHEST HUMOROUS BOOK of the AGE is

SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA

by Josiah Allen's Wife. MISS HOLLY spent all last season amid the *whirl of fashion* at Saratoga, and takes off its follies, flirtations, low neck dressing, pug dogs &c., in her inimitable mirth-provoking style. The book is *profusely illustrated* by OPPER, the renowned artist of *Puck*. Will sell immensely. Price $2.50. BRIGHT AGENTS WANTED. Address HUBBARD BROS., Pubs. Philada., Pa.
xap27

5,000 AGENTS WANTED! DOUBLE QUICK! to sell JOE HOWARD'S LIFE OF BEECHER

Infinitely the most valuable because coming so closely from the family circle and by a *master hand* engaged in a "Labor of Love." Richly illustrated—steel portrait, &c. Will *sell* immensely. *Millions* want this *standard* Life of the *greatest Preacher and Orator* of the *age*. Quick is the word. Territory in *great* demand. Send for circulars and 50c for outfit to HUBBARD BROS. PUBS., 725 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. xap27

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR PUZZLE WORKERS!

The Judge's second Prize Offering

In Behalf of the
GRANT MONUMENT FUND.

In spite of its more or less complicated character, the JUDGE'S Grand Word Contest, just ended, has proven a great success. By it JUDGE has enlisted over 3000 energetic, spirited and intelligent workers for the Grant Fund, has materially swelled the total previously received through the Grant Monument Committee by the contribution of a good sized check, and has in addition divided $600 among eight successful and happy puzzle workers as a reward for their labor and ingenuity. JUDGE now inaugurates a second contest of an even more popular character than the first—a contest in which every school child can engage and stand an equal chance with older competitors.

Every person who, in conformance with governing rules, sends to the JUDGE Grant Fund, on or before June 15th, 1887 (12 o'clock noon), 50 cts. and the names of the eleven most popular living men in America will be entitled to participate in the contest. The money thus received will be appropriated as follows:

Twenty-five cents will be at once credited to the Grant Fund.

The remaining twenty-five cents, after deducting the legitimate expenses of advertising, will be placed in a common fund to be divided among the six competitors having the fullest list of the most popular men as indicated by a majority of all the lists sent in. The new contest is, in fact, based upon the principles of an election, each competitive paper virtually acting in the nature of a ballot, and the six lists containing the greater number of the eleven names shown to be the most popular by a majority of all the lists will be the successful prize papers.

The magnitude of the prizes will depend on the amount of money received, or in other words, on the number of competitors. The names and contributions of competitors will be acknowledged (and the progress of the fund shown) from week to week in JUDGE. Governing rules in this week's JUDGE or circulars mailed on receipt of postage. Requests for copies of paper must be accompanied by ten cents. Address,

"GRANT FUND,"
THE JUDGE PUBLISHING CO.,
xm11 38 Park Row, New York City

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

Nc 317 & 319 *Arch Street, Philadelphia.*

Reduced rates to $2 00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street-Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfuly solicited
JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists. 4augly

NEW PLAINING MILL

At Locust Grove, near Grove & Wolf's saw mill.

—0—0—

IRA BARGER,

has just opened a new and complete plaining mill at the above place, and is prepared to fill all orders for

SASH,—— ——DOORS

——SIDING——

MOULDING, —— BRACKETS,

or anything else in his line. Rates as reasonable as elsewhere, and satisfaction guaranteed.

IRA T. BARGER,
9febly Spring Mills

THE

Keystone Mutual Benefit Association.

——OF——

—ALLENTOWN, PA.—

Offers the cheapest and best

——LIFE INSURANCE,——

In amounts from $500 to $8000.

——0——

AGENTS WANTED.

Send for Circulars. Address as above.
24 feb6m

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

Spring Term opens April 7, 1887.

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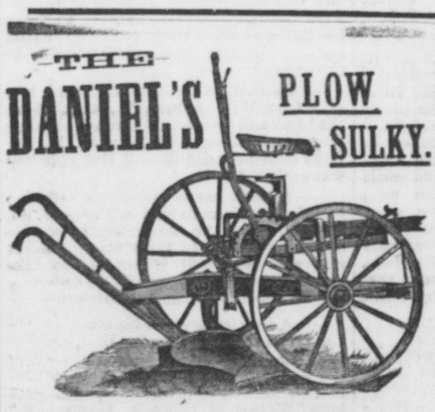

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NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stock holders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 2, 1887, at 11½ o'clock, A. M. Election for President and Directors same day and place. xa27 JAS. R. McCLURE, Sec'y.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

—Mrs. Annie Kelly and Mrs. Ellen Barrett was arrested in New York on the evening of the 23d for counterfeiting silver coin. The officers caught the women at their work and captured thirteen plaster of Paris moulds, files, melting kettles, metal and one hundred and sixty-eight counterfeit dollars. The women are sisters, and one of them, Mrs. Kelly, is the wife of a counterfeiter. They were held on the 25th in $5000 bail each. James Nixon, an old man, living alone near Hamansville, in the western part of Penna., has been robbed of $5800 in cash and Government securities which he had secreted in his house. Recently he was decoyed from his home by two men, who represented that they were real estate speculators, and during his absence a confederate entered the house and secured the treasure. Nixon did not discover his loss until the 25th. The store of Clevelaad, Brown & Co., dealers in neckwear, on Otis street, Boston, was entered on the 24th by burglars, who carried away over $2000 worth of stock. The goods were taken away in broad daylight.

—Three young men, Charles Mercau, August Rousseau and Joseph Huard, were drowned at St. Romerald, Quebec, on the 24th, by the upsetting of a boat. While Hamlin Miller was driving across the Anglaize river, in Allen county, Ohio, on the evening of the 23d, the horses became unmanageable and Miller and his wife and child were thrown into the water. Mrs. Miller and the child were drowned, as were also the horses, and Miller came near losing his life.

—The Vosburgh Manufacturing Company's building, Nos. 273 to 281 State Street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 25th, with the stock and machinery. The loss is about $200,000, nearly covered by insurance. Two hundred persons are thrown out of work. A five-story brick building in Chicago, occupied by Schienewend & Lee, stereotypers and wholesale dealers in printers' materials, was burned on the evening of the 25th. The loss is about $150,000 on stock, insured for $65,000, and $25,000 on building, insured for $15,000.

—Policeman J. B. McMahon, wounded in the leg by the Anarchist bomb at the Haymarket riot in Chicago a year ago, is not expected to recover. Injury to a bone prevented him from resuming his duties, and four weeks ago an operation was performed without effect. A second operation was performed a few days ago, and the patient has been sinking ever since. Albert Turner, arrested in Louisville for assaulting Jennie Bowman, has implicated another colored man named William Patterson. They have been taken to Frankfort to avoid lynching.

—The missing tug Jennie King has been found and taken to South Haven, Michigan. She had two men on board who were thirty-six hours without food.

—A telegram from the City of Mexico reports that the guests who on the 25th, gathered to celebrate the marriage of Benito Hernandez and Juanita Alvidez, near Merida, in Yucatan, became involved in a general fight. Several of them, including the groom, were killed. The wife of Marcus, a ranchman of Tamaulipas, Mexico, recently ran away with a neighbor's son. Her husband pursued them and found them in a hotel. Going to their room at night he tapped at the door. The youth opened it and was shot dead. Marcus then shot and mortally wounded his wife, and committed suicide by stabbing himself to the heart. In Cincinnati on the morning of the 26th, Henry Heile, who had been "mildly insane" for nearly a year, felled his wife to the floor with a hatchet. He then went to the bed where their two children were sleeping and aimed a blow at them. The wife, who had recovered consciousness, threw herself between the maniac and the children and received the blow upon her head, but the force of the blow was broken by a thick roll of hair. She then threw open the window and screamed for help and her husband fled to the kitchen, where he cut his throat with a knife. At Jefferson City, Missouri, on the 26th, ex-Supreme Judge John Henry and State Auditor Walker quarrelled on the street, and Judge Henry was shot once in the right arm and again in the breast, and Walker was severely cut in the head, by a blow from Judge Henry's cane. The affair grew out of an investigation of Walker by a Legislative committee, before which Henry was a witness.

—A special train arrived at Topeka, Kansas, on the 26th ult., having on board a party of injured men, consisting of Lieutenant Governor Biddle, Secretary of State Allen and State Auditor McCarthy, of the Kansas Board of Railroad Assessors, who have been making a tour of inspection of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska road. They were accompanied by President Low and General Manager Fischer, and, with the entire train crew, were more or less bruised and injured. The party left Horton on the 26th, to go West on the Atchison branch of the Rock Island, and one mile west of that place the train was hurled down an embankment 25 feet high. Mr. Allen was hurt the most severely, but not dangerously so. A train of fifty loaded coal cars on the Erie Railroad ran away near Big Shanty, Penna., on the morning of the 26th, and jumped the track while going at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The train was completely wrecked, and brakemen Lacroix and Crawson were dangerously injured. Lacroix, it is thought, will die.

—A derrick upon the new Capitol terrace in Washington fell on the morning of the 26th, injuring two men, one, named Reily, perhaps fatally. At Topeka, Kansas, on the 26th, Henry Nagle, while painting the inside of a huge vat in a vinegar factory with a patent preparation, was overcome by the odor and perished from asphyxia. C. B. Post, a prominent merchant of Centreville, Penna., was killed on the morning of the 26th by a kick from a colt. During the passage of a Memorial Day procession in Atlanta, on the 26th, a runaway horse caused a panic by trampling down the people. Several persons had limbs broken, and one old lady was so badly kicked in the head that her recovery is doubtful.

—M. J. Scanlan, a freight brakeman on the Fort Wayne Railroad, was arrested in Pittsburg on the 26th, on a charge of robbing freight trains. This is the first arrest made outside of the wholesale arrests on the Panhandle. Others will follow, however, as it is stated that the Pennsylvania Company has evidence implicating a number of employes on their various lines.

—Willis Brothers' grocery, in Allegheny City, Penna., was burned on the morning of the 26th. The upper part of the building was occupied by the Willis family and some lodgers. Two men, named Eberman and Hogltzrun, were fatally injured by jumping from windows, and after the fire was extinguished the dead bodies of Sophie Boles and Frederick Shultz were found on the fourth floor. The loss on property is about $20,000. It is supposed the fire was started by an explosion of natural gas.

—In Paulding county, Ohio, on the 25th, two hundred masked men overpowered the guards at the reservoir, blew up the banks, and, saturating the locks and timber with oil, burned them. On the afternoon of the 26th, the Governor ordered the Toledo company of National Guards to the scene of the riot.

—A. B. Falk, of New York City, arrived in Chicago on the evening of the 25th, and put up at a hotel. During the night his room was entered, and his gold watch and chain, valued at $175 were stolen, with a small sum of money.

—Near Mansfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of the 26th, while four men repairing a barn were standing on a bracket scaffold, twenty feet from the ground, a calf, running at large, with a rope around its neck, managed to wrap the rope several times around one of the posts used to support the scaffolding at anf angle o fifty degrees. One of the workmen was about to descend the ladder and liberate the calf, when the animal made a sudden spring, and jerking the support from under one end of the scaffold threw the men to the ground. J. H. Burns was killed and Robert Newton mortally injured. The other two escaped with slight injuries.

—Mrs. Swartsworth, her three sons and a sister was mysteriously poisoned at Altoona, Penna., on the morning of the 27th, at breakfast. Mrs. Swartsworth's husband had prepared the breakfast and made both tea and coffee. He drank the coffee; the others, who were poisoned, drank the tea. Cantharides were found to be the cause of their sickness. They are in a critical condition.

—Frederick Stoll, a young man has been arrested for the murder of Maggie McCarthy, in Cleveland, Ohio. The prisoner's face is scratched and his clothing stained with blood, and other circumstances tell strongly against him. At Coldwater, Michigan, on the evening of the 26th, Thomas Johnson, from Knoxville, Tennessee, shot and mortally wounded George W. Gardner and slightly wounded Mrs. Gardner, The woman was Johnson's wife, but separated from him and married Gardner two years ago. The provocation for the shooting was Mrs. Gardner's refusal to let Johnson see his children. The murdered body of the wife of Bernard Kennedy, a dairy keeper, was found in a field a few miles from Dubuque, Iowa, on the evening of the 26th.

—A freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was wrecked near Timberville Station, Virginia, on the afternoon of the 27th. William Cooley, brankeman, was killed and Edward Russell, a conductor, badly injured.

—The Bolton Dyeing, Printing and Bleaching Company's works in Bronxdale, Westchester county, New York, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 27th. After the fire broke out a succession of terrific explosions occurred, shaking the dwellings for three miles around as if by an earthquake. The loss is estimated at $150,000. The explosions were caused by the sudden generation of steam in the tin cylinder dyeing cans, on which wet cloths were rolled to dry. The business portion of the village of Sylvania, ten miles northwest of Toledo, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on the 26th. The loss aggregates $20,000, the insurance only $4000.

—The anniversary of the birthday of General Grant, was celebrated on the 27th by banquets and addresses in Pittsburg, New York, Washington, Des Moines, Hartford and other cities. At the Americus Club banquet, in Pittsburg, Governor Foraker, of Ohio, was the principal speaker.

—A West-bound express train on the Southern Pacific Railroad was stopped and robbed by several men at Papago Station, eighteen miles east of Tucson, Arizona, about half-past nine o'clock on the evening of the 27th. Harper, the engineer, when approaching Papago, was signalled by a red lantern to stop. He slowed down, and as he approached the light noticed obstructions which would have derailed the engine had he not stopped. The robbers variously estimated at from five to eight in number, fired several shots into the express car, and a man with a pistol in each hand boarded the locomotive and commanded Harper not to get down. The other robbers had, in the meantime been prying open the express car, and, failing to get it open, they placed a stick of giant powder under it and compelled Harper to light the fuse attached. This he was obliged to do, but to avoid being blown up the messenger opened the car and the robbers took possession. After extinguishing the fuse they then took charge of the car, uncoupled the engine, baggage and express car from the remainder of the train and made Harper get on the engine and pull ahead two lengths. This being done, Harper was again put off and the robbers took charge of the engine and pulled six miles toward Tucson. Here they killed the engine and left it. During the run the robbers went through the mail and express cars, but did not get more than five thousand dollars from Wells Fargo & Co. They got two packages of railroad money, one $1210 and one of $500, and also two packages of postage stamps going to the post-office at San Francisco. None of the other passengers were molested, and some of them knew nothing of what was going on.

—Dr. W. T. Northrup, a prominent physician of Haverhill, Scioto county, Ohio, was murdered on the the 27th, by Thomas McCoy, a saloon keeper, and his brother, Alfred, the Postmaster at Haverhill, aided by the two sons of Alfred McCoy. Dr. Northrup had incurred the displeasure of the McCoys by being active in favor of local option. They waylaid him when he was going to his office, and began firing on him with pistols and shotguns. He was unarmed, and drew a pocket-knife and badly wounded Alfred McCoy before he was fatally shot. At Butte, Montana, on the evening of the 27th, John Rowland, while drunk, shot Peter Martin, a saloon keeper, through the arm. Joseph Bussiere, standing behind Martin, received the same bullet in the abdomen and died. Bussiere's friends threaten lynching. At Grenada, Mississippi, on the 27th, Captain W. B. Towler shot and fatally wounded Rev. C. F. Stivers, in the latter's house. Stivers made an antemortem statement that Towler was justified, and he did not want him punished. Stivers died on the morning of the 28th.

—A vault and safe in the shipchandlery of G. B. Carpenter & Co., in Chicago, was drilled open on the 27th, and money and jewelry aggregating $11,000 were stolen. $7,000 of the amount was in cash or negotiable paper. The jewelry belonged to the Carpenter family, and was stored in the vault for safety.

—Samuel U. Heiland, ex-Treasurer of Carroll county, Indiana, was arrested on the 27th for embezzlement and held in $6,000 bail. When he vacated his office recently a discrepancy of $14,680 was discovered in his accounts.

—Oliver Troth, a young lawyer of Chester, Penna., is reported to have disappeared, leaving four thousand dollars in forged notes in the Chester banks.

—Two tramps were struck by a freight train near Vandalia, Ohio, on the evening of the 27th, and killed. It is suspected that they committed suicide.

—Five boys ate wild parsnips in the woods near Boonville, Illinois, on the 27th. Three of them died within an hour, and a fourth is not expected to recover.

—Three children were burned to death in a farm house near White Wright, Texas, on the afternoon of the 27th. Their mother locked them up while she made a call at a neighbor's.

—A young man, supposed to have been James Gaunt, from West Chester, Penna., was found dead in a room in the St. Cloud Hotel, in Wilkesbarre, on the morning of the 20th. He had been suffocated by gas from a jet which had not been turned off.

—Four frame cottages in Lake, a suburb of Chicago, were blown down on the afternoon of the 28th, and two men were killed.

—A serious state of affairs is reported in Louisville. Turner and Patterson, the colored assailants of Jennie Bowman, were taken back from Frankfort on the 28th ult., and lodged in the Louisville jail. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, a mob of several hundred men and boys mobbed the jail, but were dispersed by the police. The attack was subsequently repeated twice, the would-be lynchers being each time repulsed. Later in the day, at the request of Judge Jackson, of the Circuit Court, several companies of soldiers were ordered to guard the jail. The Mayor also issued a proclamation announcing his determination to preserve order, and giving the usual warning. Notwithstanding this a crowd gathered, and Dr. Berry, said to be a prominent physician, harangued them, advising lynching. Large crowds continue to gather near the jail and on a prominent place near the Court House was posted in illegible letters: "Wanted, 500 men. Illuminated letters: Two companies to join the mob." The armory of militia were kept at the armory, a few squares from the jail and at eleven o'clock on the evening of the 29th ult., they arrived at the jail with a gattling gun. Ten thousand people were on the street near the jail, but the crowd, which included many women, seemed actuated chiefly by curiosity. About two hours later nearly all had dispersed.

—Six tramps got into a fight at the natural gas well near Anderson, Indiana, on the 28th ult.; and two of them were pushed into the flame of the burning gas. One died almost instantly from inhailing the flame, and the other was fatally burned. Abraham Littlejohn and his wife, an aged couple, perished in their burning dwelling, near Clinton, Alabama, on the evening of the 28th ult. Circumstances indicate that they were murdered and that the house was burned to conceal the crime. Felix Griffin was shot dead and two others were badly wounded while trying to steal horses from a stable near Webber's Falls, Arkansas, on the evening of the 29th ult. Charles Pilepaugh, a farmer, of Grafton, Wisconsin, was found murdered in his house on the 29th ult., and the dwelling had been ransacked. He lived alone. Andrew Tingle, an aged man, was found on the 29th ult. on the roadside near Hummelstown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, with a bad scalp wound, evidently inflicted by an axe. He was unconscious and nearly dead from loss of blood when found, and his recovery is doubtful.

—James D. Westcott, ex-Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, died on the 29th ult., in Tallahassee. He was a son of the first United States Senator from that State. Marker Bush died on the 29th ult., at the City Poor Farm, Pittsburg, of softening of the brain. He was for many years proprietor of the Bush House in Pittsburg, and at one time also owned the Point Breeze Hotel, Philadelphia. Reported to be worth $500,000 a few years ago, he died poor, having gambled and lost large sums by betting on horse races.

—Jonn Hanser and Henry Goshnel, while boating on a mill pond at Lisbon, New Hampshire, on the 29th ult., were carried over a dam and drowned.

—The Commissioner of Agriculture, on the 29th ult., received a telegram reporting the existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among cattle at Golden Bridge, New York.

—Rev. A. M. Morrison stole a horse and buggy in Baltimore on the 5th ult. A few days ago he was arrested in Massachusetts and returned to Baltimore. He was tried and convicted on the 29th ult. and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor.

—It is said that the men who robbed the express train on the Southern Pacific Railroad at Papago Station, Arizona, on the evening of the 27th ult., have been "spotted" and that "it will be only a question of time before they are captured."

—E. F. M. Simmons, late manager of the burned Hotel Del Monte, at Monterey, California, was held in $25,000 bail on the 28th ult. on the charge of setting fire to the hotel.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

In the Senate on the 26th, bills were passed finally extending the provision of the Mechanic's Lien law; relating to opening, widening and changing the grade of streets in cities of the first class, and making it a misdemeanor to maliciously pull the bell-rope on any passenger car. A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a commission of five on forestry. The Billingsley Oil Pipe Line bill passed second reading. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 27th, bills were passed finally to regulate hawkers and peddlers, and to provide penalties for peddling without a license, and providing penalties for breaking or entering cars or locomotives with a view to commit a felony. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 28th, the House bills for semi-monthly payment of wages and to revise the laws taxing corporations and bankers were reported favorably. The bill to enable certain school districts to establish high schools was also reported favorably. The House Conspiracy bill was reported negatively. The Legislative Apportionment bill was reported with amendments. The Billingsley Oil Pipe Line bill came up in order and was defeated —yeas 18, nays 25. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 26th, the bill to enable certain school districts to establish high schools; the Senate bill to prevent the making and dissemination of obscene literature and other criminal matter; the Congressional Apportionment bill; the Representative Apportionment bill, and the Senate bill for another Judge of the Orphans' Court in Philadelphia, were all passed finally. The Senate bill to enforce against railroads the provisions of Section 7, Article XVI of the Constitution, and to better protect the lives of passengers on railway trains, were reported favorably. The Senate bill relating to the filling of vacancies in school boards in Philadelphia was passed, among other bills, and the House then adjourned.

In the House on the 27th, bills were reported favorably authorizing the Governor to appoint a legal counselor to the Legislature and permitting corporations to fix the number and services of trustees and directors. The Senate bill providing for the support and maintenance of associations for the control of fires and saving of human life and property in cities of the first and second classes was passed to third reading; also the bill prohibiting the employment in factories of children under 16 years of age. A number of other bills also passed to third reading. Adjourned.

In the House on the 28th, the Divorce bill was indefinitely postponed—yeas 74, nays 44. The bill to amend the Bullitt act so as to release policemen and firemen from forced assessments for a pension fund passed third reading. The Anti discrimination bill was considered. The bill amending the assessment laws passed finally, also a number of appropriation bills.

In the House on the 29th ult., the General appropriation bill was reported. It appropriates $3,250,000 for the fiscal years 1887-88, and 2,750,000 for 1888-89. This includes $1,500,000 a year for the public schools of the State. Mr. Ring's bill to give preference of appointment or employment on all public works to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who fought for the Union in the late war of the rebellion, was passed to third reading. The bill authorizing the Auditor General to issue to such of the Grand Army of the Republic posts as apply for them such arms and accoutrements in his custody as are not necessary for the equipment of the National Guard, was amended so as to include organizations of Sons of Veterans, and passed second reading. Adjourned.

REALISM EASILY SECURED.—Paterfamilias (reading)—"Mourning dinners are the latest Parisian folly. Twelve young ladies, dressed in the deepest mourning and heavily veiled, compose the party. The dining room is draped in black, silver wreaths and tombstones take the place of pictures. The chairs are shaped like coffins set on end and hung with immortelles. Knives and forks have bones for handles and the champagne is served in skulls. The dinner is eaten in silence to slow music."

Daughter—"Are they given by people who have lost relatives?"

"No. The paper says it is only a whim, but I don't see how the guests can keep from laughing at the ridiculousness of it."

"Maybe, papa, invitations are only issued to young ladies whose fathers have refused them a new dress."

THE SMITHS.

A Mass of Valuable Information Regarding the Patronymic.

Mythology gives the highest place in its pantheon to Vulcan, the god of fire. For notwithstanding he is represented as bearded, covered with dust and soot, blowing the fires of his forges and surrounded by his chief ministers, the Cyclops, he is given Venus to wife and made the father of Cupid. Among the Scythians the iron sword was a god. When Jerusalem was taken by the Babylonians, they made captives of all the smiths and other craftsmen of the city— a more grievious act than the tribute levied upon France by Germany at the close of the war in 1870. For to be deprived of the use of iron is to be relegated to a state of barbarism.

The vulgar accounted for the keenness of the first sword-blades on the score of magic, and the praises of the smiths who forged were sung with the chiefs of chivalry who wielded them. So highly was this mysterious power regarded by Tancred, the crusader, that in return for the present of King Arthur's sword, Excaliber, by Richard I, he paid for it with "four great ships and fifteen galleys."

The Smith was a mighty man in England in the early time. "In the royal court of Wales he sat with the King and Queen and was entitled to a draught of every kind of liquor served." His person was sacred; his calling placed him above the law. He was necessary to the feudal state; he forged swords "on the temper of which life, honor and victory in battle depended." The smith, after the Norman invasion, gained in importance in England. He was the chief man of the village and the most cunning workman of the time. His name descended to more families than that of any other profession—for the origin of the name Smith is the hot, dusty, smoky smithy, and however it may be disguised in the spelling, it is entitled to the proud distinction which it representatives sometimes seek to conceal.

The Russian Samovar.

The ordinary household samovar is from one to two feet high, and ten inches in diameter, polished to the highest style of art. It is so ingeniously constructed that, with a hot charcoal fire burning in its little furnace, it may stand on the table for hours without scorching the cloth. Some of the very expensive samovars are as large as a barrel and as high as a man's head, but all are made on the same principle; that is, a straight pipe or flue runs perpendicularly through the centre of the vessel, which is filled with water. The flue projects at the top of the samovar like a little round chimney. When the charcoal is well kindled and the water boils, a few spoonfuls of black tea are put in a small china teapot, which is filled with hot water drawn from the faucet of the samovar. Then the teapot is set over the chimney: in which a series of holes just below its mouth prevents stoppage of the draught. When the tea is thoroughly "steeped" and the liquid very dark, a little is poured into the guest's glass, which is then filled with boiling water from the samovar. There is a saying in Russia that hospitality never ceases while there is water in the samovar. The water in the teapot is never allowed to boil, and only the best tea that the host can afford is used. It costs all the way from $1 to $30 a pound, and merchants make it a business of bringing it overland across the deserts from China by extensive tea caravans. It is generally believed in Russia that a sea voyage destroys the peculiar flavor of the chai. The best quality—such as is used for the Imperial table—is transported in leather bags, enclosed in carefully sealed cases to prevent contact with the atmosphere. This tea is worth from $30 to $40 a pound. Various grades of Russian tea are sold in Paris, where also samovars of beautiful designs can be purchased for $20 or $30 apiece. The ordinary tea of Russia is far superior to any tea drank in this country or in England; in fact, its beautiful flavor is unknown, and cannot be imitated by the most skillful preparation of English tea. Crystallized white sugar is used by the Russian tea drinkers, and a slice of lemon give the liquid an exquisite flavor, but cream or milk is never seen on a table. Wealthy people often use jellies. From six to twenty glasses of chai are often drank by a single person at a sitting, and at private parties the guests remain until very late.

Executions in France.

They have no blundering executions in France. The executioner is neither a hero nor an outcast, as in other countries. The system of executions has been simplified as much as possible. The instrument is erected the night before, and tried on a dummy to see that it work well. Formerly the condemned was often tortured and torn and hacked, and he was always encouraged by having a good look at the gleaming knife as he approached the ghastly instrument. Now the knife is hidden, the victim is in position in two or three seconds, a noiseless touch of the button and all is over.

It is good discretion not to make much of any man at the first, because one cannot hold out that proportion.

THE ORIGIN OF FETICHISM.

Regarded as the Result of Simple Modes of Thinking and Reasoning.

So soon as intelligent curiosity began to mingle with the dull wonder with which human beings had long regarded unusual natural events—such as, for instance, an eclipse, a flash of lightning, or a flood—the only explanations that could suggest themselves would be the logical result of the prevalent habits of thought, of such simple analogical reasoning as has been referred to. All moving things being vaguely felt to be living, the sun in eclipse would be thought of as sick or wounded; the lightning as a creature like the rattlesnake that makes a noise, glides swiftly and strikes suddenly; the flood as the river itself in a rage or passion. Such vague explanations as these of the nature of the external universe, or of special events in it—explanations so little self-conscious and so little reasoned as hardly to deserve the name of "explanations"—would seem to be in the natural course of evolution the first notions that could be called religious; but such nations are pure fetichism, The characteristics of such a state of thought is that the moving principle is not thought of as separate from the moving thing, nor the living principle as separate from the living being, nor the spirit of other men or animals as separate from their bodies. The observances appropriate to such a religion would consist in appeals to those external beings or imprecations upon them, similar to those appropriate between man and man, because those things would be regarded as living, and so not felt to be wholly different from men; but in every case the thing or object itself, and not any thing unseen, would be the object of any ceremonial observance.

A community of children between the ages of 2 and 5 might naturally evolve a somewhat similar religious system. The baby who cries out "Naughty door!" when it pinches its fingers in its hinges; the child who urges a spinning top to continue spinning, or is angry with it for stopping, or who listens with wondering awe to a watch and asks if it is alive, long before any of them have any notion of spirit or ghost, or of unseen cause of action—all illustrate how naturally fetichism results from simple modes of thinking and reasoning. Similar habits of thought account for much of both ancient and modern mythology, without the intervention of spiritism; they appear as a revival in civilized nations in the astrology and alchemy of the middle ages, and may to-day be traced among many savage tribes.

Measuring Time.

The story is that King Alfred had no better way to tell the time than by burning twelve candles each of which lasted two hours, and, when all the twelve were gone, another day had passed. Many years before the time of Alfred, and many years before the time of Christ, the shadow of the sun told the hour of the day by means of a sun dial. The old Chaldeans so placed a hollow hemisphere, with a bead in the center, that the shadow of the bead on the inner surface told the hour of the day. Other kinds of dials were afterward made with a tablet of wood or straight piece of metal. On the tablets were marked the different hours. When the shadow came to the mark IX., it was nine o'clock in the morning. The dial was sometimes placed near the ground, or in towers or buildings. You see in the picture two sun dials that are on the Gray and Black Nunnery in Ottawa, the capital of Canada. The clock on the eastern end of Faneuil Hall in Boston was formerly a dial of this kind, and in some of the old church towers in England you may see them to-day. Aside from the kinds mentioned, the dials now in existence are intended more for ornament than for use. In the days when dials were used each one contained a motto of some kind, like these: "Time flies like the shadow, or, "I tell no hours but those that are happy."

But the dial could be used only in the daytime, and even then it was worthless when the sun was covered with clouds. In order to measure the hours of the night as well as the hours of the day, the Greeks and Romans used the clepsydra, which means, "The water steals away" and a large jar was filled with water and a hole was made in the botton through which the water could run. The glass in those days was not transparent. No one could see from the outside how much water had escaped. So there were made, on the inside, certain marks that told the hours as the water ran out; or else a stick with notches in the edge was dipped into the water, and the depth of what was left showed the hour. Sometimes the water dropped into another jar in which a block of wood was floating, the block rising as the hours went on. Once in awhile, some very rich man had a clepsydra that sounded a musical note at every hour.

How few whom God has blessed with the responsible gift of genius can truthfully say with Walter Scott:—"I have tried to unsettle no man's faith, to corrupt no man's principles, and I have written nothing which on my deathbed I should wish blotted out."

The Two Lights.

"When I'm a man," the stripling cries,
And strives the coming years to scan,
"Ah, then I shall be strong and wise,
When I'm a man."

"When I was young," the old man sighs,
"Bravely the lark and linnet sung
Their carol under sunny skies,
When I was young,"

"When I'm a man I shall be free
To guard the right, the truth uphold."
"When I was young I bent no knee
To power or gold."

"Then shall I satisfy my soul
With yonder prize, when I'm a man."
"Too late I found how vain the goal
To which I ran."

"When I'm a man these idle toys
Aside forever shall be flung,"
"There was no poison in my joys
When I was young."

The boy's bright dream is all before;
The man's romance lies far behind,
Had we the present and no more,
Fate were unkind.

But, brother, toiling in the night,
Still count yourself not all unblest
If in the East there gleams a light,
Or in the West.

STOLEN FROM THE FORT.

The sun shone as brilliantly on the parade-ground at Fort Fletcher as though it was an earthly paradise instead of a bleak and ugly bit of Montana prairie, cut off from its parent wilderness only by some rough defenses and two rows of sufficiently ill-built quarters.

Mabel Heriot, sitting in a small porch in front of her husband's quarters, her fingers busy with some huge darns in a pair of scarlet stockings, turned her pretty, discontented eyes, more often than was good for the progress of her work, to another pair of scarlet stockings which flashed in and out among the group of children with an activity which promised her more darning in the near future, for they belonged to her small son, and though Trottie was only three years old, he had early manifested a positive genius for wear and tear, holding his own in that, as in other boyish attributes, among the elder children with a cheerful self-confidence which filled his mother with mingled admiration and regret.

Life had been so easy—no cares, no responsibilities, no anxieties—while everything a girl could desire of luxury, amusement and admiration had been showered upon her as the adopted daughter of a wealthy and generous, though rather tyrannical, uncle. It had all been quite perfect until she had danced with Tom Heriot at a West Point ball, and read something in his blue eyes, heard something in his pleasant voice, that stirred her heart with the conviction that, charming as her life had seemed, it would henceforth be very empty and desolate if she must banish those eyes and that voice from it—a conviction strong enough to support her through all the stormy scenes which followed her uncle's bitter opposition to her engagement to a penniless lieutenant; strong enough to make her reply to his final declaration that she must choose between her lover and him by putting her hand in Tom Heriot's, with the passionate protest that where he went, there must she follow, even though it were to the world's end.

Her thoughts came back suddenly to the present at a more uproarious shout than usual from the children, and she saw Trottie cantering toward her astride of a stick, while half the pleats of his kilted skirt trailed behind him. "Oh, what a boy!" she cried, rising to catch him as he passed.

An Indian woman, with a basketful of beadwork strapped to her back, stood gazing at the mother and child, with a look of yearning sorrow in her eyes, which half touched, half frightened Mabel. "Who do you want?" she asked quickly.

"Me want nothing white mother can give," the squaw answered, gravely, laying one brown hand on Trottie's bright hair. "Him pretty boy," she said slowly, a hard breath between each sentence. "Me have pretty boy so big. White mother very happy. She keep her boy. Great Spirit take my boy." Then with a gesture of despair which all her wonderful savage endurance could not subdue, she clasped both hands before her face and sank on her knees, shaking with sobs which she still struggled to silence.

The tears filled Mabel's eyes, but she stood hesitating what to do, her aversion to Indians, which was the natural result of four years spent in their near neighborhood, striving with her compassion for the grief which most appeals to a woman's sympathy.

But no doubt troubled Trottie. Grief was evident in every line of the bent, trembling figure, and for every griet in his experience there was one remedy sure and unfailing. He applied it at once.

"Not cry any more!" he said in his cheerful little voice, and kissed the only bit of brown cheek which her clasped hands left visible.

She turned as though she would have flung her arms about him, but Mabel had clasped her boy fast, with a sudden terror, sharp though indefinable.

The Indian rose slowly, her face recovering its usual calm as she did so.

"Pretty boy very good to me; white mother not be afraid me hurt him," she said, and walked away with a grave dignity which brought a shamed color to Mabel's face.

She stepped forward with an impulse to say something kind, but paused with a smile at herself, half shy, half amused. What could she say of consolation that an Indian woman would understand, whose religious faith was probably even more vague than her knowledge of English? And she shrank from offering a grief that was so real and so dignified the usual very substantial cure of squaw troubles. No, Trottie has done all that could be done to show their sympathy. Poor soul! whatever else she might fail to comprehend, she had understood the touch of those baby-lips.

With a kiss that was even more tender than usual, Mabel Heriot took her boy on her knees, and told him fairy stories until dinner time; to the utter neglect of the undarned stockings and the torn skirt.

All that day Mabel felt strangely anxious and restless when Trottie was out of her sight. But by the next morning common-sense had gotten the better of imagination, and, absorbed in her every-day duties, she allowed him to play with the other children on the parade-ground. At 2 o'clock the maid was sent to bring him in to dinner, he having failed to appear as hungrily prompt as usual. In a quarter of an hour she returned, full of mingled excitement and fright, and said that, not finding Trottie on the parade, she had gone to the houses of the other officers' children, only to be told that Trottie was not with any of them. Nor had he been seen for some time. Then Mabel, a terrible certainty stabbing her heart with a pang that made her fair face look suddenly gray and aged, cried, sharply, "That Indian woman has taken him! My baby! my baby!"

In vain Tom Heriot assured her that their naughty boy, who was a great pet in the regiment, would surely be found in one of the soldiers' quarters, feasting his eyes and ears with strange sights and sounds.

"Go and see," she said, hoarsely; "but you will not find him unless you find her."

When he came back presently, very white and quiet, from his useless search, the alarm had spread, and there were kind faces and mysterious suggestions and offers of assistance in Mabel's little drawing-room, which suddenly looked so desolate.

Nobody but Mabel gave the Indian woman more than a passing thought, for they were all used to daily visits from Indians, who had long been perfectful peaceful, and were believed quite incapable of a bolder crime than petty dishonesty. Besides, what motive could tempt them to steal a child, whose discovery in their hands would be most certainly severely punished, while even his undiscovered possession could not avail them in any way? It was not long before a soldier was sent, after a whispered consultation to climb down the bluff at the further end of the parade, toward which the mothers in the garrison had been glancing shudderingly ever since the news of Trottie's disappearance. In a terribly short time he returned, the tears filling his kindly Irish eyes, and in his hand Trottie's little fez, which he had found half-way down the bluff, just where a rock overhung the swift Yellowstone. A great silence fell upon the fort, which had been so full of excitement, and the voices which had spoken of hope and courage to Mabel were hushed when Tom Heriot, sinking down beside his wife's chair, laid his head on her knees and sobbed.

It was Mabel who spoke, almost at once, in a strange strained voice that was yet instinct with energy, and something which, if it were not hope, yet was resolved that it would not be despair.

"Tom, darling, do not give him up. Our boy never went near the bluff. He promised me again this morning that he would not, and he would no more break a promise than—than you would, Tom. That Indian woman has him. Find her, find her quickly, dear—I cannot wait much longer."

More to soothe her than from any hope of finding her belief true, Tom, with another officer and a few soldiers, rode to the little Indian camp about a mile from the fort, only to find that nothing was left of it but some burned-out fires. Something of his wife's strong conviction seemed to pass into Tom Heriot's heart at the sight of that suddenly deserted camp.

"We must make up several parties and search for them," he said, briefly, to the officer with him, as they rode back to the fort, but there was the light of a new hope in his eyes.

There is this much of resemblance to a family in such a small and isolated community as the garrison at Fort Fletcher, that, however much they may quarrel among themselves in prosperity, the touch of a great sorrow on one of its members effaces all asperities for the time in the remembrance of how close and entire is their mutual dependence on each other. From the colonel down to the latest arrived recruit there was no heart in the regiment that did not feel a pang at the thought of the blue fearless eyes and straight baby figure which, whether carried away in the rush of the Yellowstone or across the prairie to some Indian hiding-place, they had little hope of seeing him again. There were more volunteers than were needed for the searching parties as soon as Tom asked for them, and with the last one to set out Tom went himself, after a sharp struggle between his restless desire to be doing something toward finding his boy and his sense that he was leaving Mabel to bear the heaviest burden of suspense alone. It was she who sent him away in the end.

Before midnight they were all gone, and she was left to wear through the long hours of waiting in the rooms where all Trottie's life had been spent, and where every chair and table grew precious to her in that long watching, because they seemed to assure her, with the dumb force of everyday association with him, that it was impossible he could be really gone forever,

All that night and the next day she lived through her suspense as women live through such agonies. Sometimes on her knees, sometimes pacing up and down, answering when she was spoken to, eating and drinking when told to do so by the friends who took it in turn not to leave her alone. But whatever she did, her whole heart, her whole was one wild prayer—such a prayer as most or us make in our bitterest needs, and whose passionate rebellion against what may be His will, the God who made human love so strong must surely forgive, even when he does not heed it.

It was nearly sunset on the following day when Mabel rose suddenly from her knees. "Listen!" she said, sharply.

There were hurried steps coming across the parade, and it flashed through her heart that no one hurries to tell bad news. The door was pushed open by a soldier, for once too eager to remember ceremony. "The squaw has brought him back," he cried.

Yes, she had brought him back; for there she stood in the doorway, hollow-eyed, and dust-stained with her long tramp over the prairie, while out from her blanket, where she had carried him pappoose fashion, looked Trottie's tired little face and anxious blue eyes.

For a while there was a breathless, blissful confusion of kisses and sobs and tender half-uttered words, as Mabel with eyes and lips and fingers assured herself that her boy was safe and sound as when he had been taken from her. Ah! surely there are moments of this sad world whose joy heaven itself can not surpass, and no angel's song will ever thrill Mabel's heart with more perfect rapture than did the weary content in Trottie's little voice as he tucked his head down close under her cheek and murmured:

"Trottie does love his own mamma more dan tongue can tell."

"Pretty boy happy now," said the Indian woman abruptly, yet with a certain grave satisfaction in her harsh tones. They were the first words she had uttered, as she stood silent and dry-eyed among all those happy, tearful women, and as she spoke she turned as if to go, but Mabel's voice stopped her.

"Why did you bring him back to me?" she asked, holding her boy tightly to her breast—a passionate wonder that any woman having once possessed him could give him up again overcoming all her shrinking horror.

"Him pretty boy, but not mine," the Indian answered. And then, laying one hand on her breast, "Me not want white mother to feel ache here, like me feel; so me bring her boy back to her."

"But why did you take him, then?" cried one of the ladies, eagerly.

"Me not take him," she replied; and very briefly, in her imperfect English, she told them what had happened.

On her return to their camp the day that she had first seen Trottie, she had told her husband that he reminded her of their dead boy, and her husband, believing that the child would comfort her, had gone to the fort the next morning, without saying anything to her of his purpose, and had managed to get Trottie under his blanket when he was playing quite alone on the parade, and had persuaded the child, who was as little afraid of an Indian as of a white man, that if he would keep quite quiet he would take him to see a very wonderful sight. In this way, after having thrown Trottie's fez down the bluff to avert suspicion, they had passed the sentry without difficulty. When he brought the boy to her, and she tried to make him understand that neither she nor Trottie would be happy together, he had ordered her to be silent, forbidding her to return the child to the fort. The camp had been broken up at once, and through all their march that night he had kept such strict watch of her that she could not carry out her plan of escape. But when, having reached a hiding-place he thought safely distant, he left her, to hunt some game, she seized her opportunity, and taking Trottie on her back, set out across the prairie.

Short as she made her story, Trottie, tired out with so many griefs and joys, was fast asleep on his mother's breast; but when the Indian paused, and turned again in her swift, silent fashion to leave the room, Mabel rose and came toward her with him in her arms.

"God bless you, you good woman!" she said, softly. Then with all her voice shaken with tender joy, and the manner of one who would fain share it, if she could, with this other desolate mother, to whom no one would ever bring her child again on this side of heaven: "See how happy he looks. You may kiss him; he will not wake."

* * * * *

They kept her a few hours; they made her rest and eat a little. But when Tom Heriot, in the first joy of his return, would have bestowed upon her all sorts and kinds of rewards, she would take nothing.

"Me want nothing white mother can give," she answered, gravely, as she had answered Mabel on the day she had first seen her. And then, waving her hand toward the prairie: "Me go back to him out there. Him very good man to me."

And so she left them."

About Rings.

Solemn betrothal by rings were often gone through with in the middle ages between lovers who were about to be separated for a long period, and the ceremony was considered as binding as marriage.

It was a pretty custom long, long ago, for lovers to exchange rings. Chaucer describes a heroine as giving her lover a ring on which was engraved suitable love mottoes, and receiving a like one in return.

In the middle of the sixteenth century everybody had mottoes engraved on their rings on the inside. When Dr. John Thomas, bishop of Lincoln, was married for the fourth time, in 1753 he had engraved on the wedding ring: "If I survive, I'll make them five."

Ages ago they had a fancy for wedding rings which was very suggestive. A stone was inserted in one ring on which was engraved an intaglio representing a hand pulling an ear, over which was inscribed one word "Remember."

The fourth finger of the left hand has been from earliest date the wedding ring finger. The ancient belief was that a nerve in this finger went directly to the heart. The Greeks and Romans believed so thoroughly in this that their physicians termed it the healing, or medical finger, and always stirred their medical mixtures with it.

How They Dress in Japan.

The Japanese are complaining that the comic opera "Mikado" has sent Japan back twenty years in the popular opinion and esteem. The Japanese have not worn oriental costumes for fully that length of time. The Mikado dresses like any English or American gentleman, and so do all of his subjects, except such of the extreme lower classes who are too poor to afford to buy modern clothes. Upon great court occasions the oriental spirit comes out in gay colors and a superabundance of gold and jewels, but cut and design are European.

FARMING IN CHINA.

Orderly Mulberry Orchards and Well-Kept Fields—Hiding Their Riches.

In passing through the silk-growing districts, which begin very near to Shanghai and extends all around to the city of Hangchow, I could but be struck indeed with the comfort which prevailed everywhere. The farmhouses of China, or at any rate in that part of China, were models of what farmhouses should be. I had expected to see squalor and wretchedness, and was not prepared for what I beheld. Exceeding good gardening I was prepared for, for Chinese gardening is synonymous with everything that is neat and productive. But the orchards and mulberry trees all beautifully trimmed, with the brick-built and excellent houses half-hidden away in them, certainly astonished me. I chanced to land from my houseboat frequently in order to shoot woodcock, for it was winter-time when I passed through the district. To get these birds it was necessary to scramble over the fields and through the mulberry orchards of the district, and I was simply amazed to see how beautifully the groves and trees were kept. Underneath great quantities of vegetables were grown, not a foot of earth appearing to be wasted, and every inch was in the most superb order. Had the whole country been a vast garden it could not have been better tended and cared for. There were not thereabouts any hedges or walls; the fields were divided from each other by deep dikes, which served the double purpose of marking out the land and irrigating or draining, as the case might be, the adjacent soil. The trees, of which there were myriads, were all planted with mathematical exactness and in the greatest order, unlike the trees in many English orchards, which seem to have been stuck into the ground with a view of wasting as much space as possible. And as for the tops of the trees, they had all been carefully trimmed to the same pattern, every little bough having been inspected and cut as circumstances chanced to require. I never saw anything half so orderly in any other country in the world; for these were no ornamental gardens which I was going through, but mulberry orchards, extending over hundreds of square miles of country and owned by thousands of different husbandmen. Inside the house again, I was surprised at the comfort which prevailed. In each one there were at least two rooms set apart especially for the silk-worms, and these were kept scrupulously clean. The other rooms of the house were all furnished, comfortable and warm—in every case very clean also; and I did not see in any country house any of the squalor or misery any one sees in many English, Scotch, and especially Irish districts.

At the time when I was in this country, too, there was a very general feeling of increased contentment springing up owing to the opening of some large silk-winding factories at Shanghai by American and English firms. Hitherto the winding of the silk from the cocoons had been done in most cases by the silk-growers themselves, and the demand for the silk thus indifferently wound and the prices paid for it were alike small. But with the establishment of silk-winding factories filled with steam machinery at Shanghai it was hoped and expected by the silk-growers that the price of cocoons would go up, and that consequently silk-growing would improve as an industry. In any case the entire population seemed to be prosperous and well contented. It does not always do to take the dress of any Chinaman as an index to the wealth he may possess. He may have many reasons—among them being a dread of attracting the attention of some rapacious mandarin for not showing more richness of attire than is absolutely necessary, and he may prefer to go about in warm rags rather than run the risk of being "squeezed" by the local officials, so that many a traveler may mistake this international poverty of attire for want of money. I had pointed out to me in Canton one day, for example, a particularly woe-begone-looking Chinaman going up the street. The gentleman who was a resident on the adjacent island of Shamien, said: "Poor? I wish I was as rich as that Chinaman. Why, half the European houses here are in his debt; but if he showed this by his dress the mandarin here would soon borrow a trifle of him."

To Sail Under the Waves.

A new idea in submarine boats is reported. An English inventor has constructed a boat which is sometimes 60 feet long, and sometimes considerable less. In other words, it shuts up and opens out like a telescope, and sinks in the former case and floats in the latter.

A boat of this kind, which could dive down and hang a torpedo to an adversary's keel would be an awkward customer to deal with in a naval battle. Perhaps the seafights of the future are going to be decided under water, as the land wars may be decided by baloons in mid-air.

The new idea, however, is only in its infancy yet, and may not be practically developed for a long while. The telescoping boat to which we referred is said to work satisfactorily, but it has only been tried, so far, in the shallow and placid waters of the London docks.

—At Macey Bros.', Versailles, Ky., Laura Thompson, by Dictator, dam Lydia Thompson, record 2.26½, dropped a fine bay filly on April 14, by Messenger Chief, and a thoroughbred mare by Bay Dick dropped a colt on the 18th, by Rienzi. Both are the property of George A. Singerly.

—William M. Singerly's b. m. Fannie K., by Messenger Chief, dropped a large bay foal on April 14th, by Rienzi, at Macey Bros.', Versailles, Ky.

—China silks—white, black, lead, serpent, yellow, rose pink, blue, mauve and all intermediate shades of color artistic enough for the "three little maids"—are seen in profusion on retail dry goods counters.

FASHION NOTES.

—Fine steel trimmings of all kinds are greatly in favor, and no wonder; they are bright, and show off nearly all colors to advantage. Panels of dresses, long V-shaped pieces for bodices, epaulets and galons are all to be had in this fine steel work. It looks well with revers of mousse velvet on a white satin dress.

—Summer dresses will be made of much Swiss embroidery in ecru and white on net, and there is an evident inclination to use this class of work in place of lace. There is a new lace—Aquitaine—with a clear, silky ground and a thick pattern in silk, like coral; and colored silk laces, which can be had now in every shade, are employed for all kinds of purposes. Striped tulles are new, and there are some novel makes of crepe, which is a most fashionable material for ball gowns.

—Materials for spring and summer millinery are unusually rich and varied. There are black and tinted silk nets, beaded in jet, pearl, heliotrope yellow, pale blue and pale pink beads in fine new patterns, embroidered velvets in very elegant designs, Oriental embroidered nets in great variety, Neapolitan crapes in exquisite summer tints, embroidered crepe de chine, plain and embroidered grenadines, and an endless variety of silk tissues, laces, surahs, etamines and fancy silk scrims.

—Bands of fancy ribbons are used on tea and evening gowns as trimmings, but the cloth appliques are never worked with gold and other metallic threads and beads. Fringes are much worn, many of them having divisible ring headings, worked in beads. Detachable ornaments are in fashion; these are economical and convenient, for you need buy only the exact quantity required, and can apply it in various ways. Some of the fringes show ornaments made of cork balls covered with beads and silk. They are very light.

—Nearly, if not quite, all the new ribbons have picot edges, and the old-fashioned glace ribbons are coming in again with the thick rope edge. Edges of contrasting color, crepe gauze ribbons in somewhat bright colorings, with tiny motifs in brocade, stripes in different colors and materials, such as velvet or silk, with sometimes chenille edges, Chine velvet ribbons, and frise patterns, are the features in the newest ribbons of the spring, and an immense deal of narrow satin ribbon is being used for rosettes, which are applied in millinery and on gowns in various ways.

—The colors of the spring in millinery goods will be on a subdued order; or, if any rich colors be used, the aim will be to blend them so carefully that there will be nothing pronounced or bizarre in the effect. There are many rose tints among the new colors which will probably take the place of the brilliant cardinal and red shades of previous seasons. These rose shades are shown in various tones of color from a faded-tapestry pink, known as "old rose," to the brilliant Charles X colors, which repeat the shades and tints of the wild-rose and are usually called "eglantine" colors. Other pink shades are variously known as "crustacea" and "veron Japan," which in its palest tint approaches in color the brilliant hue of the Japanese minnow, and in the darkest shades becomes a purplish magenta. The "flammant" shades of a red are a brilliant scarlet color.

—The tiny checks, in shades of tan, leaden grays and browns, have many of them a large crossbar taken over their surface by means of a narrow line in bright colors, such as blue, cardinal and gold. There are many gowns made entirely of these mixtures. In others the closely fitting habit bodice and petticoat are of the check, the overdrapery, cuffs and collar of plain cloth. In the skirts, which are often plain in front and full behind, the front drapery takes the form of a long square tabler, divided from the back folds either by a panel or by a simulation of one, due to plaited folds of the check. In the habit bodices made of this goods the lapels round the neck like a gentleman's coat fastened with a couple of buttons at the neck, instead of descending to the chest. The under waist is also on a new model, and instead of being carried high into the neck, is cut somewhat low to leave room for the folded cravat which completes the costume. Other models have the skirt drapery all cut in one piece and so arranged as to suggest an underskirt on the right side while it is looped over a kilt on the left. The accompanying bodices to these have thrown back revers, displaying inserted waistcoats of pale blue or white, with the centre of the throatlet to correspond, and the sleeves closing with three buttons over an undercuff which matches the waistcoat.

—Tailor-made gowns have taken a new departure. Heretofore they have been so painfully plain as to cause one to wish they had never been created. Especially was this the case when they were worn by fat and ill-shaped people. And for some inexplicable reason the above mentioned always insist upon wearing them. It is most surprising that women will not see for themselves what they should wear and what they should let alone. One cannot imagine a more trying costume for one's figure than a tailor-made costume, unless it be a bathing dress after being in the water, and only women with a perfect shape should ever affect one. However, there is a change for the better, and while they are quite severe in outline and general design, still there is an improvement for the better. Velvet, plush and silk are being introduced as waistcoats, collars and revers upon those serviceable looking materials with which all ornamentation has hitherto been dissociated, and panels of contrasting color and more delicate substance are not frequently introduced. Large square plaids in neutral tints are used both as loose draperies and boxplaited panels, while some in bright colors are used as loose draperies on plain skirts of velvet, plush or faille. Stripes are also used in the same manner.

A man must become wise at his own expense.

HORSE NOTES.

—August Belmont's once noted race mare Sultana dropped April 3d, a chestnut colt, by St. Blaise, the English Derby winner.

—J. N. Wilson, of Easton, has sold a brown gelding, 7 years old, by Hambletonian Bashaw, to George Lester, of New York, for $1400.

—The Volante-The Bard match race will probably fall through since Mr. Baldwin declines to make a match until after his Chicago engagements in July.

—There are at least six superior 4-year-olds now at the Memphis course, namely, Montana Regent, Jim Gray, Elkwood, Sir Joseph, Free Knight and Climax.

—El Monte and Goliah, two of Baldwin's Derby colts, were given a trial of a mile and a half just before leaving California, and El Monte won by more than a length.

—The Aberdeen Trotting and Running Association is the name of a new turf club just organized in one of the principal towns of Mississippi. A mixed meeting will be given in May.

—Robert Steel's stallion Epaulet, 2.19, is nearly it not quite blind. This will keep him from the turf, but it should not hurt him for the stud. The greatest successes of Lexington were scored after he had lost his sight.

—The Cleveland Association has tendered the use of its track and grounds gratis to the National Breeders' Association for the purpose of holding its 1887 meeting, and has also made it a definite proposition for its stakes.

—Russell Railey, of Versailles, Ky., has sold the saddle stallion Markham to J. K. Emmet, the actor, for $2500; also the b. g. Hamlet for $1500. Both horses were sold from description. Mr. Emmet not having seen either until delivered.

—E. J. Baldwin's racing team of twenty-two horses have left their home, at the Santa Anita Ranch, Los Angeles, Cal., for Louisville. Volante heads the string. Laredo, one of the Kentucky Derby entries, being amiss, was left at home.

—Crit Davis has first-rate tools for the campaign near at hand. He reports Phil Thompson as in tip-top shape. Maude Messenger is doing well. Prince Wilkes is fat as a bear, and Crit looks for a first-rate report from him.

—At a special meeting of the New Jersey Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, held at Elizabeth on April 15th, J. C. Shaw, of Finderne, was elected President, vice E. A. Wilkinson, resigned. Mr. Shaw is the proprietor of the Mount Pleasant stock farm.

—President Grant and other prominent officers of the National Trotting Association favor a cheap class for struggling associations the coming season. The Board of Review will carefully consider this question at Chicago. A cheap fee will bring into the fold scores of Fair associations.

—Nathan Straus, the owner of Majolica, in reply to J. H. Temple's challenge, says: "I will trot his horse J. Q. (or any other horse he owns), and will be most happy to accommodate him in a match race, to be trotted over the track of the Driving Club of New York, at Morrisania, on Wednesday, June 8th, providing it is a good day and track, the match to be for $1250 a side, half forfeit, winner to take whatever the track will offer in the shape of gate money or a purse. I am a member of the Executive Committee of the Driving Club, and would like Mr. Temple to make all the arrangements as to the gate money." Mr. Temple's challenge to match a horse against Majolica was generally supposed to have been on behalf of J. Q., but Arab, it is now said, was the horse meant.

—The sensation of the week has been Tremont's being stopped in his work, and those who have backed him for the Suburban and Withers are at their wit's end to know what to do. It is said that the trouble is sore heels, and that the Dwyers have let him up, put him in physic and will slowly prepare him for the Suburban. We have, during the week, had an interview with a practical trainer who saw Tremont work, and who says that, in his judgment, the colt is in a bad way, and that he fears his tendon is involved. He moved a half mile with Hanover in 58 seconds, and the trouble began from that time. The trainer in question says he doubts if Tremont will stand a strong preparation, and thinks it likely his usefulness as a first-class horse is at an end. It may be that Tremont's trouble is exclusively in his feet and that his legs are sound.

—Some of the gentlemen who have entries in the race at Suffolk Course for road horses that have no records better than 2.30 are professedly dissatisfied and disheartened because one of the horses named is reported to have gone a mile to a skeleton wagon in 2.31¼. The complaining ones now wish to make a distinction between a track and a road horse on the slender ground that some of the owners have placed their horses in the hands of professional drivers for track preparation, so that the trotters may be in condition for the race. But all the others have the same privilege. Nearly all of the horses named have trotted public races, and some have records. It would have given greater general satisfaction if this race had been made only for non-professional drivers. Those who have paid their entrance money should not lose heart. Do not win or lose the race before it is trotted. Some horses that can go a good clip to harness will go back from six to ten seconds in pulling a wagon. There are others that can trot one heat fast, but will go the rest of the heats slower. Again, there are horses that are good weight-pullers and can go three fast heats. Try and win the harness, and you may take home the wagon. The public are relying on Mr. Phillips for strict and fair judges and good order.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., MAY 4, 1887.

SPRING GOODS SPRING GOODS SPRING GOODS SPRING GOODS

—O—SPRING -:- GOODS.—O—

We wish to announce to our many customers in Penns Valley that we are daily receiving new goods. The Spring Styles are out and we are getting them early in the season. Come along and see the New Styles.

FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH!
FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH!

We have just receivee a large lot of Fish, and are sending them out at astonishing low figures. We ask all to come and examine goods and prices.

W. H. BARTHOLOMEW.
Centre Hall.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Tuesday was quite warm.

—The lion of the day —dandylion.

—All in favor of a walk to the station, say "I".

—Mr. Bartholomew has gone to Philadelphia.

—George Krumbine has moved his house on its new foundation.

—A heavy thunder gust passed over this section last Tuesday night.

—Shirk has opened a grocery in connection with his meat market down town.

—Kerlin's store, at Stonemill, is now under full headway and said to be having a little boom.

—Read our articleo n the Cash System, in editorial columns. Fall in line, if you are in business.

—Plowing down warm snow is said to be better for the crops than any kind of fertilizer that can be applied.

—The Centre Hall boys received three challenges thus far this season; two from Bellefonte and one from State College.

—Mr. Ellis Hosterman who was down last week from the effect of hemorrhages, we are glad to hear he is improving.

—Subscribe for the Reporter always relibaly Democratic and the advocate of what is right. $1.50 for 12 months $2 for 15 months.

—Our station agent, Mr. A. L Katherman, informs us that sixteen day excursion tickets to Philadelphia can be secured at our station.

—Eighteen licenses for Centre county where there were fifty not many years ago, is quite a paring down. It is only a survival of the fittest now.

—Mr. D. Brisbin, of this place, is now assisting as salesman in Grenoble's store, at Spring Mills, since it has been taken possession of by creditors.

—Frank Green caught a 16 inch trout in Penns creek. Let the law be so amended that Frank dare hook none of the larger size of speckled beauties.

—There is another failure to record, that of merchant Wolf, at Woodward. What his liabilities are we did not learn, but hope he can manage to get out of the financial straits he is in.

—Centre Hall has ten stores—Wolf's Harper & Kreamer's, Dale's, Kennedy's, Murray's, Ludwig's, Boozer's, Shirk's. Lohr & Strohmeier's, and Bartholomew's That's quite town-like, we hope there's millions in it.

—William Swab of this place, gathered his genius together and invented an improved cornplanter, which will sow two rows at a time. Mr. Swab has a good idea in this machine and thinks of having it patented.

—The annual county convention of the Woman's Christain Temperance Union will meet in Philipsburg, says the *Journal*, on the 1st and 2nd of June. There are twenty-five unions in this county, and each union is entitled to two delegates.

—"Worth the price of the paper itself," a number of our patrons have remarked after once reading Dr. Talmage's sermons, which appear on the inside pages of each edition of the REPORTER. This week Dr. Talmage sermonizes upon "Secret Societies" and is one of interest and instruction to all. The Sunday School Lesson with notes is found on same page.

—An old reader of the Reporter, who is well posted on Centre county and Penns valley history, especially of that running back to 50 years, since reading our article on "Changes," in our last issue, informs us, that the number of distilleries, 40 years ago, in our valley, was considerably higher than our estimate which was 18. He informs us there were double that number, and mentioned half a dozen for Potter township. The case then stands thus:

Fifty years ago there were about 40 distilleries and half dozen churches. Now there are 40 churches and not half dozen distilleries. Quite a revolution.

—Mr. George S. Lenhart, the young and lively editor of the Wm'spt *Breakfast Table*, passed through on the train last week. Mr. Lenhart visited Bellefonte to see his brother of the quill, Mr Reinhard, of the *Grit*, who at presen is rusticating in castle Walker. The fates are severe with Wms'ports Sunday journalists. The *Keystone* which started about six months ago to supply a long felt want (?) soon found that they were not wanted and its light went out in a jiffy. *Grit* is mourning in sack cloth and ashes for its sins of the past, and Lenhart don't know what moment some son-of-Adam will jump his collar and chaw him up.

FAILURE OF A LEADING SPRING MILLS MERCHANT.

LIABILITIES NEAR $60,000.

This community was startled at the close of last week, by rumors of the failure of I. J. Grenoble, a prominent merchant at Spring Mills, which later proved correct. His liabilities, at this writing, are reported at $57,000 with possibility of reaching $60,000.

We are sorry to hear of Mr. Grenoble's misfortune; he was a large and enterprising business man, imbued with a spirit of improvement which did much to help along his locality. To his operations much of the improvement at Spring Mills is owing, and we fear in his zeal to benefit the neighborhood he worked to his own loss and injury.

Mr. Grenoble's business operations extended from Coburn to Oak Hall. His operations at Coburn, Centre Hall, Linden Hall and Oak Hall, were confined to coal and grain, while at Spring Mills he had a large store in connection with a grain house and coal yard. It appears that several years ago he sustained a heavy loss, some $13,000, through the failure of another party with whom he had transactions in grain. This was too severe a strain for him, and he battled with all the industry of his nature to overcome it, but it aided materially to bring on the crash and he had to succumb. We hear many regrets from those who know him, and who wish it were otherwise—it certainly is a misfortune for his neighborhood as well as for himself, for, could he have weathered the storm, his continuation in business, attended by prosperity, would have been of good to Spring Mills.

One of the reasons for Mr. Grenoble's failure was a reckless manner of doing business, reaching beyond his capacity and often paying prices for grain and produce beyond what the markets warranted in order to distance rivals in securing trade. This is not a correct business method and will generally end in financial ruin.

It is said that on about $10,000 of Grenoble's paper the endorsers deny their signatures, saying they never signed the notes. Mr. Grenoble has left, whether on account of these crooked papers, or not, we are unable to say.

The failure of Mr Grenoble has affected Mr. Bartholmew, of this place, somewhat, as he was security on some of Grenoble's paper. The matter has obliged Mr. Bartholomew to arrange with his creditors upon such a basis that his store will continue under his management and be able to secure his legitimate creditors, which he is desirous to do.

STRIKE AT MILLHEIM.

We are informed that Millheim had a strike of some importance on last Saturday. The cause of the trouble seems to be among the employes of the knitting factory started recently, at that place, about fifteen apprentices commenced work two weeks ago and according to understanding were expected to work for several months before they should receive wages, the proprietor holding that time and trouble and work turned out with beginners would not allow him to pay anything for some time. When the strikers came back on Monday the proprietor locked them out until an agreement was entered in that no wages should be paid until a fixed period had been served to learn the trade. Nearly all have resumed work again under the above agreement.

—The Lewistown *Gazette* says, we stated last week the origin of the fire at J. H. McFarlane's barn was unknown, but since writing last week's items we have learned differently. A young girl living with Mr. Crissman acknowledged to having accidentally fired the barn. She had been sent to the barn for something, and took some fire with her in a wooden bucket, her intention being to cook some eggs handy to the barn. She left the bucket containing the live coals in the entry below, while she went above for the eggs, and when she came back the fire had burned through the lower part of the barn, and before any one could respond to the call for help, the fire had gained such headway that nothing could be saved, and the result was as stated last week.

—Rev. J. K. Miller, and his son John Miller, of Sugar Valley, were in town this week visiting their former home. They are still carrying on large lumber operations in Nippennose valley.

Rev. Miller informs us that the Railroad corps are in that valley now, and he says there seems to be a certainty of the proposed new railroad going thro' Sugar valley. This is the road of which we made frequent mention last winter. He also informs us of valuable discoveries of ore in that valley and that knowing ones assert there is coal in Sugar valley. All of which we trust will prove true.

LAWN TENNIS.

This ancient game has found favor among the young folks of this place who organized a club this week. A suitable ground for playing was secured at the old brick yard and a court was laid out on Monday evening.

COLTS DYING.

There seems to be a disease among the colts in this county, which made its appearance this spring, and many are dying. This seems to be the case over the county generally. Mr. Thompson, of Lemont informs us that many colts are dying in that section. We have not learned the nature of the disease.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage tf

BARGAINS FOR ALL.

Frank's Great Novelty Store has resumed business at the South East corner of Allegheny and Bishop streets, Bellefonte. Bargains for all.

—For summer silks, satin rhadimaes, summer silk and China silk, go to Lyon & Co.

—For all wool cheviot checks and silk mixed cloths, of the best quality, at the lowest price, you will find Lyon & Co., just the place.

—Boy's school suits, $2.50 and up at Lyon & Co.

—Men's working shoes as low as 85c and better goods at slightly higher prices. LYON & CO.

—Brussels Carpets from 55c up to the best velvets. LYON & CO.

—The effects of the Inter-State Commerce bill are felt in this section. Landlord Meyer informs us that travel especially among commercial men has fallen almost fifty per cent. and works to the disadvantage of travel in general. We have heard the same complaint from other quarters. The P. R. R. has stopped the sale of the thousand mile books which are used by traveling salesmen and others. The law does not prohibit the sale of these books in the state and it is expected that they will be reissued again. On the other hand our merchants inform us that freight on goods from eastern cities is much less than formerly and gives them considerable advantage in shipping produce and other products. Our lumber dealers find it a great benefit as their freight rates have been reduced. On the whole we think it is of a benefit to the community and especially to our farmers who no doubt will receive better prices for their products.

—Men's plow shoes, $1.15, $1.25 $1.50, $1.75 up to the best. LYON & CO.

—The largest stock of dress goods, clothing, boots and shoes, ever brought to Bellefonte. LYON & CO.

—For tricotes, ottomans and canvass cloths in all colors, visit Lyon & Co.

—For black silk and moire and striped velvet to match all colored dress goods, be sure to call on Lyon & Co.

—$20,000 worth of clothing at less price than anywhere else in the county. LYON & CO.

—A friend sends us a copy o f th Beloit, Ks., *Gazette*, from which we copy the following market reports.

Wheat, best soft, 70 cents.
Wheat, best hard, 62 cents.
Corn, white 25, yellow 22 cents.
Oats, 20 cents.
Rye, 32 cents.
Hogs, $4.00 to $4.90 per hundred.
Butter, 18 cents.
Eggs, 9 cents.

—An every day occurrence—Why, where did you get that stylish dress hat? Why at Garmans' of course.

—Stylish dress goods at moderate prices.—Garmans.

—Men's black diagonal suits, $7.50 and up. LYON & CO.

—Esq. Reifsnyder, of Millheim was foreman of the grand jury last week.

—Carpets, an immense stock from 15 cents up to the best. LYON & CO.

—It will do you good to visit Powers store Bellefonte and see how low boots and shoes are sold.

—Wm. R. Camp, of Bellefonte, late of this place, had a serious attack of pleurisy, while at work in his shop, one day last week.

—Our farmers are getting late with their work, this spring, on account of the frequent wet spells, in consequence of which there is much plowing yet to be done.

—The Millheim *Journal*, last week, appeared enlarged and improved, evidences of prosperity, which we are pleased to note, as the publisher is making every endeavor to put out a livepaper.

—Our Presbyterian brethern are still endeavoring to raise funds for a new church. It will be erected at the lower end of town, if the funds are raised, and is to be neat and handsome.

— Our Commissioners observed arbor day by encircling the Court-house hill with trees, which will serve to keep justice cool when they get to be shade trees, besides the beauty they will add to the ground.

—Samuel Hale, a man living about a mile from Williamsburg, Pa., was shot in the head and killed on Sunday morning the weapon being in the hands of his son Both men were drunk and the shooting was accidental.

—Lewins has a merchant tailoring establishment connected with the Phild. Branch, under the management of one of the best tailors in the state who never makes a miss in a fit if you let him take your measure. Suits made to order on all the latest styles, and at low prices.

—A free lecture will be given in the Lutheran church at Centre Hall, Friday evening, May 6, under the auspices of the Womens' Christain Temperance Union, by Miss Puella Dornblaser. Subject, "Women as Christ's Messengers." All are invited to attend.

—A ¾ in. stream of water can readily be thrown over a two story house, from a 2½ inch hose attatched to one of our water company's plugs. The boro with such an admirable force should take steps to have some appliance for putting out a fire.

—Joel and Jeff Royer, of Rebersburg on last Tuesday, while the weather was pleasant took courage to leave Rebersburg for once and got as far as Centre Hall. This created quite an excitement down there, as folks were much concerned about the safety of the two gentlemen, while at Centre Hall all were pleased to see them from home once.

—Mr. J. Will Conley, now of Milesburg, formerly of this place tarried a few moments with us one day last week. Will has entered the merecantile business at Milesburg with his uncle and the name of the new firm is Holmes, Conley & Co. Will is an enterprising and energetic young man and predict success for him in his new venture. Thus far he reports business brisk.

—Those who are in the habit of using well water, as is almost universally the case in the country and the smallers towns, should have their wells thoroughly cleansed at stated intervals. Impure water is usually the cause of deadly fevers. A little carefulness might save many lives. Towns like Centre Hall, which enjoy pure spring water right from the bowels of the earth, are exempt from fevers arising from impure wells and cisterns.

—Jonathan Kreamer, who, eigh years ago, left Miles township, for Kansas, and was visiting in here during the last few weeks, left for his Kansas home again on Thursday last. He gave the REPORTER a call, and we were pleased to see him looking so well. He likes it in Kansas. James Burket, of Rebersburg, accompanies him to visit friends out there, also Will Rishel, who thinks of remaining.

—The weather in the last ten days has been favorable to vegetation, and some of the bare spots in the wheat fields have shown that there are roots in the ground, with life in them, which are springing up. There is, however, little to be expected from this growth as it will not mature a perfect grain, being too late, and will ripen unequally with the patches of grain in the same fields that are good.

DOTS.

Esq. Gramley, of Miles, gave us a call, and confirms our crop reports for that section.

Prof. Mauger's select school is in flourishing condition.

Miss Puella Dornblazer is to lecture for the W. C. T. U., in the Lutheran church, at this place, on next Friday evening.

Mr. Kennedy is still kept at home from an attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. Aaron Harter is on the sick list.

The Penn'a R. R. Company, Mr. S. Long tells us, is still making him offers for his cave.

All our stores have unpacked new goods.

The licensed landlords are glad—unlicensed ones are mad.

A few jealous characters will keep a community in a turmoil.

Everybody, except two or three, favors a walk to the station. Strangers say it is an outrage, thus.

AARONSBURG.

Frank Shoemaker, youngest son of Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, is stopping at the Penn House.

Mrs. Sallie Fisher, of Dakota, Ill., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Simon Rote.

Messrs. Witmer Hoover, and Terb Kremer, have moved into their houses in the new addition.

Capt. M. M. Musser bought a $150 horse for his daughter Katie. Old John had to be killed.

Henry Fry, the new tinsmith, is in work up to his eyes. It makes the old man hop around lively.

Thomas Harper was severely bruised by one of his horses throwing him down and tramping on him. He got even with the vicious fellow by selling him to a drover.

Rev. Deitzler has returned from a visit to his mother, who is seriously ill.

Frank Weaver has mechanics at work remodeling the old farm house east of town.

MILLHEIM.

Millheim's first strike took place last Monday morning, about 8 o'clock, when all the knitting factory hands, about 20 in number, struck for wages. We did not learn whether Powderly ordered this move on the part of the hands or not. Notwithstanding, the hands say they want pay for their work.

We understand there is to be a wrestling match to come off in or near our town in the near future, for $50 a side. Now, where are those amateurs like Sullivan, Ryan, and others.

Dr. J. F. Harter took a trip to Bellefonte last Monday.

Mrs. J. H. Kreamer and daughter, from Mahanoy, are visiting friends and relatives in this place.

J. Spigelmyer is getting out stone preparatory to building a new house on Penn st.

A. J. Harter went to Philadelphia last Monday afternoon. We don't know the nature of his business in such a little out of the way place.

Mrs. Jacob Gephart, of this place, and Mrs. Samuel Stamm, of Logansville, started for Kansas, on Tuesday afternoon where the former has a son and daughter living.

SPRING MILLS.

C. A. Krape, W. P. Lose and J. B. Fisher are jurors this week.

Mrs. G. A. Runk has started on an eastern trip.

Mrs. Wm. M. Allison is visiting friends at Bellefonte.

Miss Maggie Stover is assisting Miss Kate Leitzell during her busy season.

Mr. I. J. Grenoble's store has been taken charge of by the sheriff, and have started in on the cash system business. We understand the same is being done at Centre Hall. Judgment has been entered to the amount of $50,000.

We sympathize with our Judge in the equalizing the license business in our town.

Prof. D. M. Wolf was unanimously elected County Superintendent on Tuesday.

ROCHESTER CLOTHING HOUSE.

Mr. M. Fauble, formerly with S. & A. Loeb, Bellefonte, has opened a new clothing house in Ammerman's Block, Bishop street, Bellefonte. Mr. Fauble makes a specialty of the celebrated "Rochester Clothing," which is considered by merchants and the public, to be the best article in ready made godos. His stock has been received and is brand new in every particular. Along with clothing is a complete line of gents furnishing goods, hats, collars, shirts, underclothing, trunks, satchels, etc. Mr. Fauble invites his many friends in Penns Valley to call on him at his new stand and promises to give them better bargaine than heretofore.

—Hats, caps, boots and shoes, at S. & A. Loebs, new stock and very low.

—Knee pants from 25c up to the best. LYON & CO.

—Children's suits, $1.25 to $1.50 and up. LYON & CO.

—Men's suits, $3.75 and up. LYON & CO.

—Harness oil, best quality, at D. A. Boozer's.

—Mr. Edward Royer and Miss Nannie McCormick, both of Potters Mills, were married on Thursday afternoon in the Methodist church at Sprucetown. The bride is a daughter of Mr. Robert McCormick.

The happy pair took a wedding trip by rail on Friday last, and we trust had a pleasant time. We congratulate our friend Ed. and his pretty bride, and hem a life of happiness.

—Our Lace Curtains from $1.25 up. —Garmans.

—Handsome Scrim from 10c to 20c. Pointed Scrim, new at 12½c.—Garmans.

—Batiste, Satines, Seersuckers and Coating Cloth.—Garmans.

—World renowned wire bustles.—Garmans.

—White dress goods.—Garmans.

— Carpets of every grade, style and price, an entire new stock, largest and handsomest in the county, at S. & A. Loebs.

—All kinds of house furnishing goods, best assortment ever brought to Centre county, and at a bargain, at S. & A. Loebs.

....The Lutheran conference is in session at Penn Hall.

....Chas Bollinger is suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

....Maj. Fisher shipped a carload of fat cattle to Philadelphia.

....George Jordan, of Spring Mills, lost his pocket book with about $40 in money.

....Were pleased to have a call from our esteemed friend Capt. J. A. Hunter, of Halfmoon.

....Mr. John M'Coy publishes letters of administration on the estate of Wm. M'Cormick, and sale, for which see adv.

....Quote no prices, advertise no baits but only ask you to see our stock and prices. When in Bellefonte call and see us in our new quarters. POWERS SHOE STORE.

....The upper end of the valley lost two of its citizens by death, a few days ago, that of David Kreps, of College, and Robt. Craig, of Pinegrove Mills.

....Mrs. Camp, mother of our former townsman, Wm. R. Camp, died at Milroy, on Tuesday.

....The venerable Mr. Sweetwood, father of our neighbor, Mrs. J. Harpster is quite ill at his home near Spruce town, with little hope for his recovery

....Were out fishing on Wednesday, and had on a Blaine and Logan shirt; the consequence was that the other fellow, who didn't have one on, beat us four to one.

....We mean business—our stock is the completest in Centre county and goods are marked down at rock bottom prices. No misrepresentations and satisfaction guaranteed at POWERS SHOE STORE.

—A full line of ready-made clothing, for spring and summer, for men and boys, all prices, and latest styles—bargains and satisfaction guaranteed, at S. & A. Loebs.

—Oil-cloths, every pattern and width a new and beautiful stock, at S. & A. Loebs, and very low in price.

—Straw hats are out.

—Eggs are getting plenty in this section.

—Never plead the limitation on an honest debt.

—Leaves have appeared on trees within a week.

—Roy, son of Jerry Miller, of this place was quite sick the last week.

—Calla Lilly flour, none superior. For sale by J. D Long, Spring Mills.

—Horse collars from $1 on up at D A. Boozer's harness shop, Centre Hall.

—Mr. Samuel Harter of Spring Mills paid the REPORTER a visit on Wendesday.

—Have you examined stock and prices at Power's new shoe store, Bellefonte?

—Yony Deininger, is finishing his new house, near the station, and it will make quite a show.

—French and English sateens crinkled seersuckers in dark and light colors. LYON & CO.

—You can find any thing in the line of boots and shoes at Powers, and prices to suit every body.

— Protect your horse's shoulders from sores and blisters by using good collars only on them. D. A. Boozer keeps a complete assortment and at all prices.

—Do you expect to buy a new carpet? Schroyer's carpet store, Bellefonte make a specialty of this kind of goods. See card in another column.

—Our Commissioners observed arbor day by encircling the Court House hill with trees, which will serve to keep justice cool when they get to be shade trees, besides the beauty they will add to the ground.

—The Centre County Bar Association met in the Arbitration room on Thursday, of last week, to take appropriate action on the death of one of their fellow members of the bar, Henry Keller, Esq., who departed this life at Boalsburg, on April 20.

—The Lewistown *Free Press* says: Capt. R. J. and W. D. McNitt, of near Milroy, sold their tract of timber land recently to an eastern lumber company for $3,500 cash. The company intends clearing it up into lumber, which will afford employment for a large number of men.

We extend our sympathies to J. L. Harper, of Decatur township, who has been called upon to undergo a sad bereavement. Three of his children died within the short period of one week of diptheria.

—Eels get into the water wheel at the Redmill and choke it up, and stop the mill. The eels are cut up in pieces about five inches long and fill up the boxes.

—Fits, fits! guaranteed to all having a suit ordered at the Philad. Branch tailoring establishment, under Mr. Jackson, the boss tailor of this state. Samples for goods, and prices low.

MARRIED.

At Lewistown, March 24, 1887, by Rev. B F. Brown, C. H. Buchanan, of Lewistown, and Miss Annie S. Treaster, of Potters Mills.

On the 16th of April, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. M. Ash Mr William C. Bierly, of Madisonburg and Miss Ida Mader, of Mifflinburg.

On the 28th of April 1887, at Rebersburg, Pa., by Rev. J. Dotterer, Mr. William Yearick of Madisonburg to Miss Diana Murray of Mill Hall, Clinton co. Pa.

DIED.

At the residence of her daughter Mrs. S. Y. Shirk, in Seymour, Mo., at 5 o'clock p. m. April 24th 1887, Mrs. Mary Armagast of pleurisy after five days sickness. Aged 74 yrs. 5 months and 20 days.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at the late residence of Wm McCormick, Sr. dec'd, at Potters Mills, on SATURDAY MAY 14, at 1 p. m the following property: 2 bedsteads and bedding, chairs, tables, corner cupboard, 10-plate stove, parlor stove and pipe, complete set of carpenter tools, wheel barrow, set of new single harness, new hearse, finished and used, spring wagon, lot of walnut lumber, 1-hore sled, pair of 1 horse bob sleds, forks, rakes, chains and many other articles. JOHN M. McCOY, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, administrator, with the will annexed, of Wm. Boal, Sr. late of Potter twp, will expose to sale on FRIDAY MAY 27, at 1 o'clock, on the farm near Tusseyville, the real estate of said testator in Potter township: A small FARM, CONTAINING ABOUT 35 ACRES, bounded by lands of Daniel Horner, Oliver W. Love, Jas. Runkle and others. Also a tract of TIMBERLAND, near Klinefelter's saw mill, containing 40 ACRES, bounded by the lands of William Collier and others.

Terms of sale:—10 per cent. cash, balance in 4 months, when deed will be delivered.

JOHN B. LINN, Administrator.
3tm4

THOMPSON'S

MERCHANT TAILORING. MERCHANT TAILORING.

The time is here to buy Spring Clothing.

The question for you to consider, is, "Where can I get the best satisfaction?"

We have a large and carefully selected stock to chose from.

Our cutter, who has had experience in the finest city trade, we are convinced can please you.

Our garments are made by none but first-class workmen, the same who were here before the firm dissolved.

Our prices are as low as is consistent with the goods. We have all the latest styles in gent's furnshing goods.

Give us a trial and be convinced.

Next door to post-office,

S. U. THOMPSON.
BELLEFONTE, PA.

SCHROYER'S

CARPET STORE,

Bishop street, Bellefonte, Pa.

Mr. Harry Schroyer, late of J. A. Harper & Co's. store, has opened a store on Bishop St., where he has for sale the finest line of

CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS, OILCLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,

ever exhibited in Bellefonte. He invites an inspection of these beautiful goods, which will challenge competition in quality and price with any to be found in the cities.

—O—

He also makes a specialty of

CARPET CLEANING.

Having the sole right for Centre county to use the best process known.

—O—

HARRY SCHROYER.

BARGAINS FOR ALL.

Frank's Great Novelty Store has resumed business at the South East corner of Allegheny and Bishop streets, Bellefonte. Bargains for all.

W. I. FLEMING,

The fashionable merchant tailor, having retired from the firm of W. I. Fleming & Co., has opened his establishment in Crider's Block, in the room formerly occupied by Dale Bros., next door to the First National Bank, where his old customers will find the finest line of goods at the lowest prices. Special attention given to cutting and fitting. A choice stock of

SPRING GOODS NOW IN.

Call and examine for yourself.

Spring, gentle spring, is here and every man and boy is thinking of a new suit.

I am crowded with work, but I put on a new hand whenever one is needed.

—O— ALL WORK GUARANTEED. —O—

The business boom has struck us and we are ready for it. You need not be alarmed about a great press of work as I will get out your order at the time promised. W. I. FLEMING,

Crider's Block. Bellefonte

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM the date of this notice we will do a strictly cash business, and positively decline to do any more "ticking." All orders for flour, feed and coal, must be accompanied with cash or no attention will be paid to them. We will buy all kinds of grain and pay cash for same, or exchange for flour, feed and coal. KURTZ & SON,
Feb. 3 1887. Centre Hall,

CENTRE HALL MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT THE STORES.

Butter	22	Eggs	10
Ham	12	Sides	7
Shoulders	9	Potatoes	40
Lard	7		

Spring Mills, Mar. 30.—Red wheat 80, mixed 75; rye 50; barley 40; oats 25; potatoes 40; creamery butter 35; roll butter 20; eggs 12; lard 6; tallow 5; hides 4 to 5; Cloverseed 5 to 8c lb. Cream 20. [Grenoble's prices.]

LINDEN HALL MARKETS.

White Wheat	$ 75	Butter	$ 22
Red Wheat	80	Eggs	25
Rye	50	Lard	6
Oats	27	Cloverseed	4.50
Timothy	1.50		

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 80	Oats	$ 28
Wheat, white	75	Rye	47
Corn, shelled	40	Barley, No. 1	36

Barley No. 2, mixed with oats, bought at oats weight and price.

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weigh and price.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 45	Bran per ton	15 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 35	Bran, retail, cwt.	90
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	18 50	" retail per cwt	1 25

COAL MARKET.

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.55
Stove	5.50
Small Stove	5.50
Chestnut	5.25
Pea	3.40
Woodland	4.00
Soft	2.75

The above prices are for cash or grain only.

KURTZ & SON

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.